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A SAD CASE

A life that seemed protected by a charm
He bore, so many dangers had he passed.
Some special cherub kept him from all harm
And brought him to a green old age at last.
The life adventurous he always led;
He'd sailed on stormy seas to distant lands;
In bloody battles had he fought and bled;
He'd been in peril dire from robber bands;
Fierce cannibals had marked him for their meat,
But still he always landed on his feet.

And then at home he, too, would sport with death.
Spring poems to stern editors he took;
He braved his wife with cloves upon his breath,
The cornet learned by an instruction book;
At ball games he did oft officiate
As umpire, and Chicago's streets at night
He fearless walked, e'en when the hours were late,
Despite of which he still came out all right,
And though for him the grave would seem to gape
All mortal hurt he managed to escape.

And still he eats the deadliest of food,
Drinks unboiled water, heedless of its germs,
Or stronger stuff, according to his mood,
And will not diet upon any terms.
If he gets sick he speedily is cured.
For years to come he'll be alive and merry;
The reason is, he's heavily insured
And I'm the doleful beneficiary.
I've long abandoned all idea of wealth
Since he enjoys this most disgusting health.

—Chicago News.

BREAKING THE ICE.

We had some offish neighbors once that moved in down the road,
We reckoned they was 'bout the proudest folk we'd ever knowed,
An' when we passed 'em now an' then we held our heads up high
To make dead sure they couldn't snub us if they was to try.
It really made me nervous, so I jes' braced up one day
An' thought I'd go ahead an' show my manners, anyway.
On Sunday, stid o' turnin' round an' gazin' at the view,
I looked at them an' says, "Hello!" 'An' they says, "Howdy do?"

It wa'n't the cold and formal greetin' that you've sometimes heard;
They smiled an' said it hearty, like they meant it, every word.
It's solemn to reflect on what we miss along life's way
By not jes' bein' natural an' good humored day by day.
There's lots o' folks who fling the simple joys of life aside
Because they dread the shadow of their own unconscious pride.
And nine times out o' ten you'll find the rule works right an true—
Jes' tell the world "Hello!" and it'll answer "Howdy do?"

—Washington Star.

BOSNIA TATTOOING.

In Boston there are several districts in which all the men, women and children are tattooed. The women generally tattoo themselves on the arms in the manner shown in the accompanying picture, and in this novel method of decoration the cross figures more largely than any other emblem.

Dr. Gluck and Dr. Truhelka, two well-known scientists, have spent considerable time in making inquiries as to the origin of this singular custom, and they are satisfied that a religious significance attaches to it. The Christians of Bosnia, they point out, invariably tattoo themselves, and in such a manner as to show

that they are followers of Christ. The cross, as the symbol of the crucifixion, is tattooed on their arms, foreheads, cheeks and other parts of the body, and so universal is this custom among them that they look askance at any one who does not bear this visible mark of Christianity. Arif Mehmedowitsch an elderly Turk, recently fell in love with a comely Bosnia widow, knowing that she would not listen to him unless he were appropriately tattooed, he hired a skillful operator to puncture his dusky skin, but even after he had given such unmistakable signs of his devotion the widow refused to give him her hand and heart.

JUST ODDS AND ENDS.

Medicine as a profession for women is constantly growing in popularity in London. Women now holding medical degrees in Great Britain number more than 500.

It is claimed that Boston makes the finest quality of Egyptian cigarettes, produces the choicest Italian macaroni, and has altogether the best brand of the Irishman in politics.

Faith in the new steam turbine engines is shown in the fact that two manufactures have contracts to furnish in the aggregate approximately 640,000 horse power capacity of them.

Mr. Schalters, of the United States immigration bureau, has said: "One-third of the Jews of Russia already own one-half of the property, although the ratio of Jews to Christians is only one in twenty."

The lock to be placed in the Danube-Oder canal will be 131 feet high, and the highest in the world. The Austrian minister of commerce has offered prizes of 10,000, 75,000 and 50,000 crowns for the best plans for it.

The percentage of loss in ocean transit of live stock in 1902 was 0.13 for cattle, 0.89 for sheep and 0.65 for horses, which was considerably less than for the previous year, a condition due to the increased experts of cattle and horses.

The pay of the army is $37,000,000 a year; the quartermaster's department uses $32,000,000; guns cost $11,000,000; the expenditures on rivers, harbors and forts, $16,000,000; the pay of the navy is $15,000,000; the cost of new vessels, $20,000,000.

A United States government engineer who has been inspecting the iron and steel working plants of Germany says: "After I had visited the first 150 iron and steel and machinery houses I reported that I found but two establishments where English was not spoken by the director."

The fundamental proposition on which the construction of flying machines must be based, is known as Langley's law, from the name of its discoverer, Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution. This law is somewhat paradoxical, for it maintains that the faster you move through the air the less energy is needed to keep you going.

Porto Rico's Great Road..

Spain Built It, but It Is Now of Incalculable Benefit to Americans. . . . .

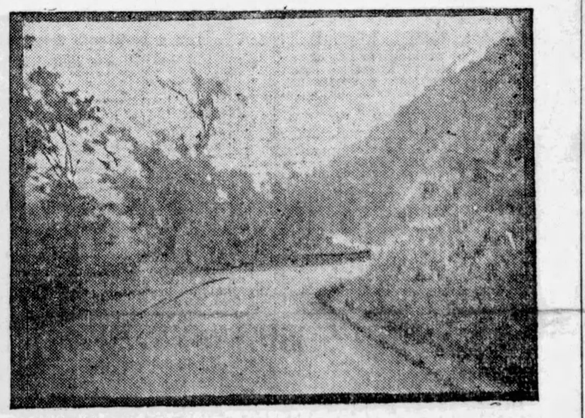
Ponce, Porto Rico, June 27.—The most romantic scenery in Porto Rico can be viewed along the wonderful highway leading from San Juan on the north shore to this city on the south. The construction of this celebrated road was supervised by skilful Spanish engineers and was intended primarily to facilitate the movement of armaments and troops from one side of the island to the other. The distance between the two cities is but fifty miles, yet so devious are the windings of this roadway in its lead across the mountains that eighty-five miles must be traveled between the two points.

That great scenic highway is unsurpassed in the new world. Leading out across the green lowlands from San Juan it makes boldly for the apparently impassable mountain barriers. The roadbed is wide, the macadam as compact as rock and the surface smooth as a boulevard. Gutters lead along both sides. Enduring stone bridges, glazed with white stucco, span the streams, carrying the roadway over a series of graceful arches through which crystal waters course in their way to the sea.

Now and then low structures are seen built of concrete. The stars and stripes float gallantly from the flagstaff over the door. They are school houses in which the children from the mountain homes are being educated after the most approved American methods. At intervals small stores are passed in which limited stocks of goods are kept to supply the simple wants of these people. Now you cross a sharp divide. Another green valley, through which the silvery thread of a mountain stream can be traced, spreads out far below. A bright-colored village is near the center of the valley. On all sides the azure peaks rise high into the clear atmosphere. This town is Cayey and this is the heart of the Porto Rican mountains.

When Spain withdrew from Porto Rico this was the only improved roadway. The Americans have taken hold of the road building business with vigor and surveys have been made for highways connecting the principal parts of the island. It is very costly to build permanent roads among these mountains because of the gradings, strong bridges and ballast necessary. The average cost is $8,000 per mile, but the Americans promise that within three years all the main roads will be completed.

LOADING A HORSE.



PORTO RICO'S GREAT ROAD.

Electric cars may soon be running over these mountains. An American syndicate, backed by $3,000,000 capital, is completing arrangements to build a trolley line from San Juan to Ponce and the survey has already been made. The road will cut out an independent route, giving tourists some fine glimpses of the island. The electric road will be used to carry freight as well as passengers. The plan is to generate electricity by utilizing one of the several big waterfalls along the larger streams that thunder down from the mountainous interior.

The two electric lines, one at San Juan the other in this city, are giving good service and are operated at a profit. The steam railroads now in use are little better than tramways. The small locomotives with their lines of diminutive cars speeding along the narrow tracks remind one of the toy trains in comparison with the giant engines coursing over valleys and mountains in the States, trailing behind the long line of cars. Only short stretches of railroads, aggregating one hundred and fifty miles in all, are operated now. The American Railroad company, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, is now at work constructing a belt railway around the island. This road will touch all the coast towns and, when completed, will greatly facilitate the handling of freight and passenger traffic in the lowlands bordering on the coast.

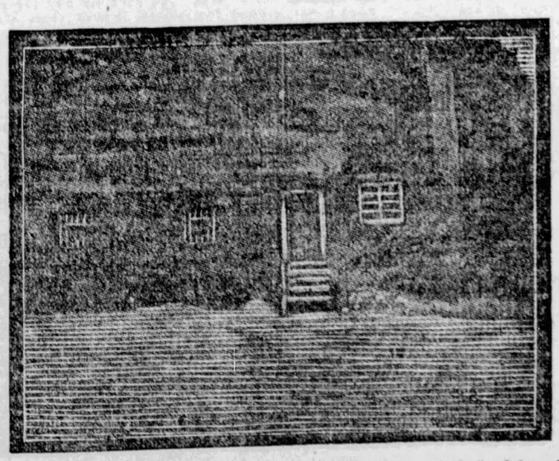
There is gold in the Porto Rican mountains, but no systematic effort has yet been made to ascertain whether it exists in paying quantities. A few diggings are worked with only moderate returns. A number of natives are occupied along several of the rivers working sa alluvium in which they find enough gold to secure a comfortable living. The belief that valuable deposits of the yellow metal are locked up somewhere within the granite vaults of these mountains is plausible.

The Spaniards found gold in the streams and plenty of it when they first came. Ponce De Leon was the first European to operate the auriferous sands. A friendly native chief showed him where the coveted metal could be found. This aroused a fever of excitement among the Spaniards and straightway they began to enslave the Indians, compelling them, women as well as men, to go along the rivers and, with the crudest implements, wash out the gold from the soil that had been carried down by the water.

Five thousand of the natives were driven daily to the streams, where, often standing waist deep in water, they were forced to labor for the gold hunters. The abuse was unspeakable. Within 27 years nearly all perished and further mining on an extensive scale had to be abandoned for want of laborers. It is stated that by this primitive method $4,169,115 worth of gold, in terms of Spanish coin, was taken out.

JESSE HUBER.

HOME OF A MODERN CAVE DWELLER



Cave dwelling has ceased to be fashionable in America, but in the northeast corner of Worcestershire, England, the sandstone hills are still called upon to furnish human habitations. These hills are honeycombed with dwellings, most of them swarming with families heroically combatting "race suicide." Others have been condemned on account of dampness.

The illustration shows an excellent example of Worcestershire cave dwellings, or "rock cottages," as they are called locally. Many of them were excavated several centuries ago and have sheltered dozens of generations.

Saving Alimony.

Lawyer—you can't get a divorce on such evidence as that.

Client—Then how am I to get rid of her?

Lawyer—Well, some automobiles are said to be dangerous.—Chelsea Gazette.

Letting Her Down.

Miss Kreech—I overheard Signor Adagio remark that I had an extraordinary voice.

Miss Peppery—Yes, he did say extra or-dinary, and he asked me afterward if "extra" didn't mean the same as "exceedingly."—Philadelphia Press

Japan's Progress.

An official report shows that at the endof last year there were in Japan 97 agricultural schools, 50 commercial schools, 7 mercantile schools and 62 industrial schools.

A Wheat Story.

An English miller has successfully tested the vitality of some wheat which was grown in 1839 and carefully preserved since.

STERILIZING UNDERCLOTHING

One of the Most Efficient Preventatives of Disease.

In a recent number of Lyons' Medical attention is drawn to the frequency of cutaneous eruptions among children at certain creches. These eruptions took the form of boils, pustules and erythematous rashes, and for several years had been very prevalent at the Creche de la Charite. The use of antiseptics in the form of lotions and ointments had failed to stay the outbreak. The plan was then tried by using sterlized cloth for dressing the children, and at once an improvement in their condition manifested itself. The infection ceased to spread to new cases, except on portions of the scalp, and the use of sterilized caps soon put a stop to this, while, so far as the children already affected were concerned, they began to improve from the day on which the treatment was commenced. The matter is of some interest, and one can hardly avoid asking what is meant by the sterilization of underlinen? Surely it must mean that it is boiled. It used to be, and, perhaps, still is, the custom in France to wash clothes in cold running water, a plan by which, however thoroughly they may be lathered and rubbed and beaten, they certainly are not sterilized.

Years ago a virulent outbreak of puederal fever in one of the London lying-in hospitals was traced to the manner in which the linen of the establishment was dealt with. It was washed, undoubtedly, but it was not boiled, and on its return, in a more or less damp condition, it was stored in a warm closet wherein it was imagined to be "aired." The result was that the cupboard acted as an incubator in which the infection remaining in this damp linen flourished exceedingly, with the results which were disastrous. In this case, as probably in the case reported from Lyons, we had an instance of the evil consequences of not thoroughly sterilizing the underclothing. The moral is sufficeintly obvious. How, then, about woolen materials which, lest they should shrink, are merely washed in tepid water? If this were done at home there might not, perhaps, be much to say on the subject, but how about mixing woolen underclothes, fresh from the skins of scores of unknown people, in one common tub, and then, without any pretense at sterilization, returning them to their respective owners? That woolen underwear is comfortable, and that in certain cases it affords a degree of protection from chill which cannot be obtained from any other form of clothing we fully admit. We must not, however, shut our eyes to the risks involved in the co-operative washing of clothes, the texture of which does not admit of their being sterilized by exposure to a high temperature.—The Hospital.

MARRYING UNDER A DIFFICULTY

In the Northern Caucasus nearly half the death rate of the inhabitants is caused by vendetta, and at least three-fourths of the vendetta cases are the result of a curious marriage custom which is now decimating the population. The native of those parts who wishes to take unto himself a wife cannot arrange the matter in the simple offhand manner in vogue in western Europe by "popping the question." He must go home, sell his belongings, and buy her fairly and squarely of her parents, the price ranging from £35 to £200. This is a costly custom in many ways, for it is not every young man who can afford to invest such a large sum in a wife, however accomplished. What generally happens in such cases is that the indignant candidate for the order of Benedick induces a few stalwart comrades to seize the maiden and carry her off. What too often follows then may be gathered from a case in point which has just taken place in Sosslambek. Bokayeff is the bridegroom's name and Neshkho that of the girl of sweet sixteen who had the misfortune to find favor in his eyes. His pockets being empty, he pursuaded three comrades to kidnap the maid, whom he then took off to another village as his wife. But her father, on discovering her whereabouts, had her sent back by the police, and then demanded £80 for the loss of her services, as we should say. Bokayeff, to whom the demand was made, would not or could not pay. The girl's father thereupon claimed that sum from the bridegroom's companions, who are equally liable. They admitted the justice of his claim and called upon Bokayeff to hand over the sum to them. On his refusal they shot him dead, that being the custom of the country, although daggers are also allowed to take the place of bullets. The three youths were forthwith arrested and will, of course, be tried and deported in due course. But that, far from being the end of the matter, is only the very beginning. The kindred of the slain man are now preparing to "wipe out" the relations of the murderers, while the family of the dishonored girl is bound by the custom of the country to wash away the stain on her reputation in the blood of the clans of both the murdered man and his murderers. And Russian law is powerless to intervene.—London Daily Telegraph.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

We may blush for some of the pioneers of civilization, but, fortunately, the advance agent is not the whole show.—Puck.

Time is called the Despoiler, but he often robs us more by what he gives than by what he takes away.—Life.

Hero of Historical Novel—Look here. If you're going to write a sequel to this story, cut out a few "gadsookases!" and "oddsboddikinses!" and just substitute a few plain damns.—Life.

First Citizen—What do you think of this idea of an army of the unemployed marching to Washington?

Second Citizen—That's nothing new. It happens every four years.—New York Weekly.

It's a great sin to be grasping, especially in the eyes of the man who has lost his grip or never had any.—Puck.

The Querist—What do you think of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest?

The Egotist—It is al lright so far. I am still alive.—Kansas City Journal.

"These labor unions are doing some good wrok, after all."

"What do you refer to?"

"A walking delegate stopped our minister's sermon today and told him that he was working overtime."—Puck.

Most of us am philosopher nuff to expect a pain occasionally, but what makes us mad am dat it allus comes in de wrong place.—Detroit Free Press.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps" "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

AN AVERAGE NIGHT WITH WILDFOOT.

The night was bright with the moonlight, and we soon saw the blaze of the British camp-fires again. We rode slowly towards them, and at last stopped at a distance of several hundred yards.

"They should have a picket near here," said Wildfoot, "and I fancy it is over yonder in the shadow."

He pointed towards a clump of trees on our right, and Marcel, whose eyes were wonderfully keen, announced that he saw there the color of uniforms.

"Six men are in the group," said Wildfoot, a moment later, "and they appear to be resting, which is wrong. No British picket should be taking its ease in a campaign like this. We will furnish them some excuses for being on watch."

He gave a word to two of his men, who lifted their rifles and fired towards the group under the trees. I heard the bullets cutting through the leaves in the few minutes of intense silence that followed. Then a great clamor arose, the noise of many voices, a drum beating, and scattered shots returning our fire. We saw soldiers leap up in the camp and run to arms.

We were far enough away to be hidden from the sight of our enemies, and we rode swiftly on, leaving the clamor behind us. It was a huge camp, spreading out for miles, and partly surrounded by woods, which always make easy the approach of a concealed foe. Yet there was not enough open space in the vicinity for the whole British army, and their commanders were not to blame.

Wildfoot still led the way, appearing to know the country thoroughly. He divided our little force, presently, into three troops, naming a place at which we were to reunite some hours later. He placed trusted leaders over the first two troops, and took the third himself, Marcel and I being included in it. We rode through the deep woods, the twigs whipping our faces, but always ahead of us was the large dark figure of Wildfoot, horse and man passing on silently, like a ghostly centaur.

In a half-hour we stirred up another picket, which saw us in the moonlight and fired their bullets so close to our heads that I felt anxious. But they were only four men, and we soon sent them running back to their army. Then an entire company came out to beat up the woods for us, but we were gone again, flitting to new mischief. Wildfoot was an expert at this business. Anybody could see it at a glance. He knew when to do a thing, and when not to do it, which comes very near to being supreme wisdom. He knew whether to attack or to wait, whether to ride on or to stay, and the entire British right flank was soon in an uproar, their musketeers returning the fire of an enemy whom they could not see, and cavalry galloping through the forests after the foe whom they could not overtake. While Wildfoot led us often into danger, he always led us out again, and we continued our circle of the British camp, all our horsemen unharmed.

"Isn't this glorious?" said Wildfoot to me presently. "Such nights as these a man remembers long."

I gazed at him in wonder, but there was no sign of affectation in his voice or eye. I knew that there was none in his heart either. But I looked at my torn clothing, felt my bruised face, where the twigs had struck like switches, stretched my muscles, sore from so much riding, and replied—

"If I were the British commander, Captain Wildfoot, and I could catch you, I would hang you to the top of the tallest tree in this forest."

"I admit it is somewhat annoying," he replied, smiling broadly at what impressed him as a great compliment; "but, as I told you, we must not let the enemy dwell in peace. If we can disturb his sleep, impair his digestion, and upset his nerves, he won't be enthusiastic when he goes into real battle."

A half-hour later we were dashing through the woods pursued by a formidable company, entirely too large for us to oppose, but again we were unharmed. In truth, the darkness—for the moon had faded somewhat—was our protector. The enemy could not see to hit us with musket-bullets, and presently we gathered together again in the friendly shadows, with the hostile troop left far behind.

"I wish I knew where General Clinton himself lies," said Wildfoot, who was ambitious, "I should like to send a bullet through his tent, not to hurt him, but merely to let him know that we are here."

His face was full of longing, but there was no way for us to discover or approach General Clinton's tent, and I feared that his desire must go unfilled. Nevertheless, his zest and energy did not decrease, and he seemed bent upon completing the circuit of the British army with his irritating methods. I was worn to the bone, but in spite of it I caught some of Wildfoot's militant enthusiasm, and aided him to the utmost.

Clouds obscured the moon again, and the added darkness helped us. After midnight we found a company on a hillside on the fringe of the army, but little farther from the main body than usual. The tethered horses grazed on the grass near by, and I was willing to swear that I knew several of them.

"Yes," said Wildfoot, at whom I looked questioningly, "that's the company with which you rode the night you and Miss Desmond brought us the warning. I have no doubt that your friend Belfort, who was exchanged for you, and other friends of yours, too, are there. We will rouse them a bit."

He signalled to his men, and a half-dozen bullets clipped the grass among the tents. The return fire came in an instant, and it was much fiercer than we had expected. The musket-balls whistled around us, and two men and a horse were grazed. We sent back a second volley, and the British, rushing to their horses, galloped after us, at least a hundred strong. Away we crashed through the woods, expecting to shake them off in a few minutes, as we had rid ourselves of the others, but they managed to keep us in sight and hung on to the chase.

"We must discourage such enthusiasm," said Wildfoot, and he gave orders to our men, who had reloaded their rifles, to fire again, cautioning them to take good aim. Two troopers fell to our volley, and others seemed to be hurt. The pursuit slackened for a few minutes, but was resumed to the accompaniment of scattering rifle shots that urged us to renewed speed. Three of our men were wounded, though slightly, and the affair was growing decidedly warm.

But the darkness of night and our knowledge of the country gave us a vast advantage, which we used to good purpose. Wildfoot ordered us to curve farther away from the British camp, and in five minutes we entered the deeper forest. Marcel and I were thankful now that Wildfoot had made us take the horses. All the men were specially well mounted, in truth, on horses trained for such work, and our pursuers began to diminish in number, the slower ones dropping off. They decreased rapidly from a hundred to fifty, and then to twenty-five, and then to less. But a small group clung persistently to us until at last Wildfoot laid a restraining hand on the rein of his horse, and said: "Not more than seven or eight men are following us now. We must show them that they are rash."

We stopped and raised our rifles, all except Marcel and I, who had none, pistols taking their place. Our pursuers were too eager and too hot with the chase to notice instantly that we were no longer fleeing, and dashed at us like knights riding down an antagonist at a tournament. The man at their head was Belfort—I saw him plainly—who never lacked bravery and zeal, however unlikable he may have been otherwise. I had spared his life once, and I would not fire at him now, but of course I was not responsible for what the others might do.

Our weapons flashed, and two of the pursuing horsemen fell. One horse also went down. The unhurt, warned by this terrible volley that they had come too far, whirled about and fled—all except two.

The two who did not flee were a wounded man who had fallen from his saddle and the one whose horse had been killed. Both wore the uniform of officers.

The dismounted man might have darted among the trees and eluded us easily, but he did not run. Instead he raised up his wounded companion, who began to limp away. I saw that the latter was Belfort, but I judged that he was not badly hurt, the blood on his coat indicating that the bullet had struck him in the shoulder. The moonlight fell on the face of the man who led him, and we saw that it was not a man at all, merely a fair-haired English boy of seventeen or eighteen years. He put his arm under Belfort's shoulder, and the two walked towards one of the horses that stood near with empty saddle.

"Surrender!" shouted Wildfoot.

The boy turned towards us, and his face showed defiance. Then he shook his fist, and walked on with his comrade towards his horse.

We held the lives of both at our mercy, and the boy probably knew it, but he never flinched. We might fire or we might not; but he did not intend to desert a comrade or surrender. One of our men raised his rifle, but Wildfoot struck it down.

"There is some English mother whom we can spare!" he said.

So we sat there on our horses until the boy helped Belfort into the saddle, and climbed up behind him. Then he looked at us intently for a moment and raised his hand. I thought he was going to shake his first in our faces again; but the hand went to his head, and he gave us a military salute. Then, with his wounded comrade, he rode away towards the British army.

"A fine spirit and fine manners," said Wildfoot.

We, too, rode off in the forest, and I was very glad that the ranger had spared the boy. He had given me my life once, but then he knew that I was not an Englishman.

There was no cessation of the work for hours, and we continued our circuit, stirring up alarm after alarm, Wildfoot, sleepless and untiring, at our head. At last when day was bright, and our three bands had united, he looked at the rising sun and said, with a deep sigh of regret: "I'm afraid we'll have to quit and go back to General Washington's camp."

"Don't you think that we've had rather an active night?" I asked.

"It's been a fair average night," he replied.

Such was the man.

When the sun was well risen, we were riding into camp.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PURE GOLD.

I was so sleepy and tired that I practically fell from my horse when we reached quarters; but I had slept only three or four hours when a messenger from General Washington himself came to me, bearing instructions for me to go to John Desmond's house in Philadelphia with ten armed men and bring what he would give. I was to show Mr. Desmond a sealed order which the messenger brought.

The armed men were waiting, and I rode at their head to John Desmond's house, wondering what the nature of my errand could be. Yet my ill-humor at being awakened so early had vanished when I found where I was to go. It was Mr. Desmond's residence, not his counting-house, and I found him in the parlor, where I gave him a note. He was not alone. He sat at one side of a wide table and on the other side was a man whom I knew to be a trusted aide of General Washington. Between them lay a heap of shining gold of English and French coinage, and they were counting it. It was a fine yellow heap, one of the most luscious sights that I had beheld in a long time, and my eyes lingered over it.

"It is this that you are to take," said Mr. Desmond, with a smile, and indicating the gold, when he had read my sealed order.

"For what is it?" I could not restrain myself from asking.

"For the cause," he replied. "It is the contribution of some of Philadelphia's merchants and bankers to the Continental army. They have awaited this opportunity a long time."

I suspected that his own contribution was the largest of all, and such I afterwards found to be the truth.

"It is well to be exact," continued Mr. Desmond, "and so we are counting it in order that Captain Reade here may give us a receipt for the exact amount. It will take us more than a half hour yet to finish the task, and you might walk into the garden while you are waiting."

He indicated the way, and going into the garden I found Mary Desmond there. She wore June roses on her shoulder, their pink and red gleaming against her white dress and her face was bright. The charm in her eyes did not depart in the daylight.

"So you have come back unharmed," she said. "But you have returned early."

"We have not fought the battle yet," I replied.

"But you look worn," she said. "Have you not seen service?"

"Yes," I replied, "I have spent a night on duty with Wildfoot."

"I might have known," she replied, as she laughed. "That man never sleeps—at least not in the night. He is always seeking to do something for our cause, which may have many friends more powerful, but never better."

"I know it," I replied earnestly.

We walked on between the flower beds. It was just such another garden as that at the Tory's house, in which we had talked at cross-purposes after our night's ride, but somehow we seemed to understand each other much better here. The atmosphere was different.

I began to tell her of our night with Wildfoot, and first of our visit to the lonely house where Mother Melrose challenged the Hessian. Her eyes filled and grew tender.

"I know her well," she said, "and she is as loyal and true as Wildfoot himself. She has been one of the links in our chain of communication with the American army, as perhaps Wildfoot told you. I have left messages there myself more than once, and sometimes I have urged her to go away to a safer place. But she seems never to be afraid in that lonely house!"

I looked with admiration at this young girl who spoke with such praise of another's bravery, but was unconscious of her own.

"But if Mrs. Melrose should be afraid there," I said, "should not you be afraid to ride alone, at night, in our service through the dangerous forests?"

"I never thought of that," she replied simply. "I had ridden all about Philadelphia before the war, and I knew the country. It seemed easy for me to go, and I was sure that none would ever suspect me. I claimed to be such an ardent Tory, and I seemed to be all that I claimed. Then we needed friends in Philadelphia."

"In truth we found the best." I replied with earnestness.

She blushed, but did not look wholly displeased.

"You flatter like a courtier, Lieutenant Chester," she said, "and this is too grave a time for flattery."

"But were you never afraid?" I persisted.

"Once I was," she said, "when some horsemen, I know not whether they were soldiers or robbers, pursued me. They followed me five miles; but my horse was too swift, and when they saw the lights of the picket they turned back. I had a pass from Sir William Howe, but I know that my hand trembled when I showed it to the sentinels. I was too ill to leave our house the next day, but I went again a week afterward."

I looked with increasing wonder and admiration at the slender figure that could dare so much. If our women even were so brave, surely our cause could not fail!

"Why did you talk so strangely to me when we met for the first time after that night's ride together?" I asked.

"Why did you seem to have forgotten it or to pretend that it had never been?"

"I did not know who and what you were as well then as I do now; Captain Wildfoot did not tell me," she replied. "One, perforce, had to be cautious then, Lieutenant Chester."

"But were you not afraid that I would betray you after that ride we took together?"

"I was sure you would not do so."

"Why?"

She looked me directly in the eyes for a moment, and then turned her face away. But she was not so quick that I did not see the red coming into her cheeks.

We walked on among the roses in the golden sunshine, and the time was all too short for me.

"Will you not wish me success in the coming battle?" I asked, when they called me to take the gold.

"Yes, and you may wear my colors, if they will last long enough," she said. She took one of the roses from her shoulder, and pinned it on my coat. As she bent her head over the rose, silken strands of her hair blew in my face.

I forgot myself then, but I have no excuse for it now. I bent down suddenly and kissed her. She sprang away from me, uttering a little cry, and her cheeks were flaming red.

"Mary," I said, "I don't ask any forgiveness. I kissed you because I could not help myself. You were not afraid that I would betray you after that ride to the American army, and it was because you knew that I loved you. No, I would not have betrayed you even had I been Lieutenant Melville, the British officer that I seemed to be. But much as I loved you then, I love you more now. Mary, will you marry me?"

An elusive smile came into her eyes, as she made me a pretty bow, and replied: "Lieutenant Melville of Newton-on-the-Hill, Staffordshire, England, I thank you for your offer, but I have resolved never to marry an Englishman."

Then, before I could stay her, she ran into the house. But she had left her rose with me, and I did not despair.

I carried the gold to General Washington, and our main force pressed forward a little later in pursuit of the British army.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

AT THE COUNCIL FIRE.

The British, going from Philadelphia to New York, marched on a slightly curving route, while we, almost parallel with them, were advancing in a straight line; that is, they were the bent bow and we were its cord. Therefore we held the advantage, and it was obvious that we would overtake them. Great hopes began to rise among us. The British army was the larger, composed of regular troops, and far better armed than ours; but it had just given up the chief city of the colonies, and was in retreat. It was suffering from depression, while we were elated over the French alliance and the sudden and favorable turn of our fortunes. Many of us believed that a heavy blow, well directed, might now end the war. We heard, too, that it was General Washington's own hope, and it was my fortune to discover, through personal observation, that this was so.

It was several nights after my return with the gold. Our scouts had been engaged in some skirmishing with British outposts, and just as the evening fell, Marcel and I returned with a report of it. The weather was still intensely hot, and the men, terribly tired by forced marches in such a temperature, were lying on the ground with their faces to the sky that they might feel the first coolness of the evening. The cooks were preparing supper, and fires blazed here and there; but we were too languid to show much energy, and the camp was unusually quiet.

We made our report to the colonel; but he considered it of sufficient importance to be heard by the general-in-chief himself, and he directed me to take it to him.

"You will find him among the trees," he said, pointing to a small wood. Under the boughs of the largest tree, a fire was burning and over it swung a camp-kettle. Several men, sitting on logs in front of the fire, were talking earnestly, and now and then looking at a map. The one who held the map was large and straight-shouldered, and I knew the figure to be that of the general-in-chief. As I approached, I recognized, too, the swarthy face of Charles Lee, the foreigner who came to us with such an air of superior wisdom, and whom we put in high place, but whom the real soldiers already hated. Then I recognized Wayne, with his trim figure and fine frank eyes, Greene, the silent Rhode-Islander who afterward became so great, and others.

The council—if council it was—seemed to have developed some heat. General Washington's blue eyes plainly showed anger, and Lee was whipping his own high cavalry boots with a small switch. I approached with much embarrassment and hesitation. My Philadelphia exploits in company with Marcel were yet fresh in the memory of men, and to appear presumptuous was, of all things, the one that I wished least. I was sorry that Marcel had not been chosen to deliver the report. It was a situation that would have pleased him. But General Washington saw me as I came near, and delivered me from further embarrassment by calling to me in very kind tones,—

"A report for me, is it not, Lieutenant Chester?" he asked.

I said yes, and stated it briefly, while the others listened with attention. Then I stood awaiting the general's further orders.

"It is just as I told you," he said emphatically to Charles Lee, and seeming to forget my presence. "Our army will overtake theirs in three days at furthest, and we must strike with all our strength. We may be able to destroy Clinton's army, and then our cause will be won."

"But Clinton has more men than we," replied Charles Lee, in protesting tones, "and his equipment is much superior."

"He retreats, and we pursue," said the general-in-chief.

"That is true," rejoined Lee; "but I think we should be very cautious."

His words and tone did not indicate zeal. How heartily I have since cursed the traitor, and how many others have done the same.

"And why so cautious?" burst in the impetuous Wayne. "One cannot win a battle unless he fights!"

"You might have found caution a good thing, General Wayne," replied Lee, in smooth, soft tones. "Remember how they cut you up at Paoli."

Wayne flushed with anger, but he was too unruly to deny his only disaster.

"It is true," he said, "but the fault was mine. My troops did not get a chance to fight. Here they will have it."

"We shall invite our own rout," said Lee. "The Americans cannot stand the British grenadiers."

It was the feeling of an old race towards a new one that spoke in him, and this man, who proved himself a traitor to two countries, the old and new, was unwise enough to say it.

"You are mistaken," said the commander-in-chief promptly and emphatically. "That is a delusion which the British may cherish, but not we. This war has furnished too many instances to the contrary. The attack shall be made, General Lee, and you shall lead it. We must end this war as soon as possible, and benefit two nations; for I take it that Englishmen do not love to kill Americans, any more than Americans love to kill Englishmen."

Throughout the talk Greene said nothing, sitting there upon the log, looking calm and decided. I like this quality of staunchness in the New Englanders. They stick fast, whatever else you may say about them, and that I think wins more than anything else.

I received my instructions a moment later and retired. As I walked away, I met Marcel.

"Was it a council of war?" he asked.

"I think so."

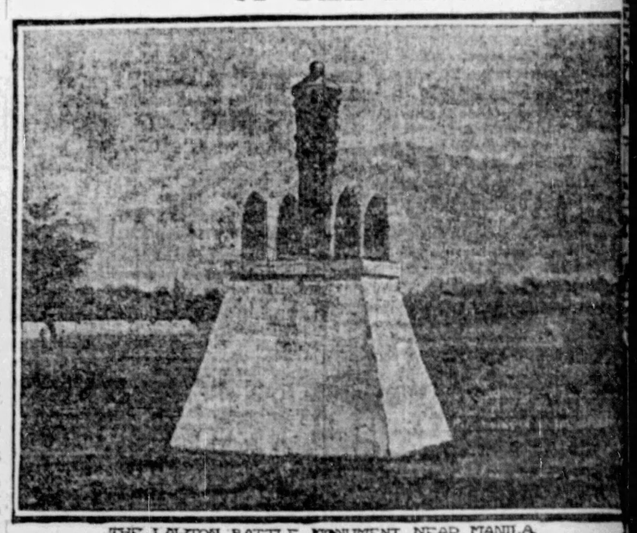
"I hope that you gave them the proper instructions."

"I did my best," I replied in the same spirit.

"They had no right to expect more," rejoined Marcel; "but it's a great pity I was not in your place."

Perhaps he would have given them ad-

MONUMENT TO HERO OF THE PHILIPPINES



THE LAWTON BATTLE MONUMENT NEAR MANILA

This is a picture of the battle monument that has been erected in the Philippines in memory of General W. H. Lawton, who was shot on December 19, 1899, while leading his troops against the Filipinos. The monument was erected by Major H. L. Bailey, of the Second infantry, under the direction of General G. W. Davis, commanding the Philippine division of the United States army, and was dedicated by General Davis. It has appropriately been raised on the spot where General Lawton fell, half a mile west of San Mateo, Rizal, Luzon, on a mesa overlooking the beautiful Marquina valley, sixteen miles from Manila.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, and a book that tells all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in the Toledo "Weekly Blade." Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

vice. Marcel had great confidence in his judgment.

CHAPTER XXIX.

UNDER THE APPLE-TREES.

We lay gasping under the apple-trees. The hottest sun that ever I felt or saw, was dissolving our muscles and pinning us to the earth, mere flaccid lumps. The heat quivered in the air, and the grass turned dry blades to the brown soil. I ran my finger along the bare edge of my sword, and the skin was scorched. My throat burned.

"What a day to fight!" said Marcel. "The red coats that the British over yonder wear blaze like fire, and I dare say are as hot. I wish I were a private and not an officer. Then I could strip myself."

He looked longingly at a huge soldier who had taken off coat and shirt, and was lying on the grass, naked to the waist, his rifle ready in his hands.

"Leave old Father Sun alone," I said; "I believe he will settle the business for both armies. At least he seems to be bent upon doing it."

I tried to look up at the sun, but His Majesty met me with so fierce a stare that I was glad to turn my eyes again, blinking, to the earth. When they recovered from the dimness, I looked along the line of panting soldiers, and saw one who had dropped his rifle on the grass and flung his arms out at ease.

"Stir up that man, there," I said; "he must keep his rifle in hand and ready."

"If you please, sir," said, the bare-waisted soldier, "he won't be stirred up."

"Won't be stirred up?" I said, with natural impatience: "why won't he?"

"Because he can't be," said the soldier.

"Can't be?" I said, not understanding such obstinacy. "What do you mean?"

"He can't be stirred up," replied the soldier; "because he's dead, sir."

I examined the man, and found that it was true. We had marched long and hard in the stifling heat before we lay down in the orchard, and the man, overpowered by it, had died so gently that his death was not known to us. We let him lie there, the dead man in the ranks with the quick.

"Doesn't the concussion of cannon and muskets cause rain sometimes?" asked Marcel.

"I have heard so," I replied. "Why?"

"Because, if it does," said Marcel, "I hope the battle will be brought on at once, and that it will be a most ferocious contention. Then it may cause a shower heavy enough to cool us off."

"Whether it brings rain or not," I said, "I think the battle will soon be upon us."

Up went the sun, redder and fiercer than ever. The heavens blazed with his light. The men panted like dogs, and their tongues hung out. The red coats of the British opposite us looked so bright that the dazzled my eyes. The leaves of the apple-trees cracked and twisted up.

"It would be funny," said Marcel, "if the British were to charge upon us and find us all lying here in a placid row, dead, killed by the sun."

"Yes," said I, "it would be very funny."

"But not impossible," said the persistent Marcel.

We lay near the little town of Freetold in the Jersey fields, where we had overtaken the retreating British, and intended to force a battle, although we were much inferior in numbers and equipment.

I can say with truth that the men were eager for the fight. They had starved long at Valley Forge, and now with full stomachs they had come upon the heels of a flying enemy. Moreover, we had been raised up mightily by the French alliance. We did not know then how much the French were to disappoint us, and how little aid they were to give us until the final glorious campaign.

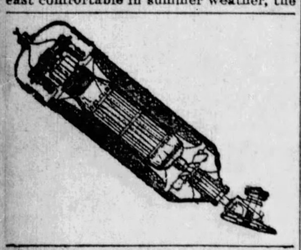
"Listen!" exclaimed a soldier near me. "What is it. Alloway?" I asked.

"The battle! It's begun!" he replied. The sound of a rifle-shot came through the hot air across the fields, and then many more sang together. A half mile away, under the low lines of trees, a cloud of smoke was rising, and the base of it was red with flashes. Presently a cannon boomed its deeper note, and the echo of shouts came faintly. At last the battle had begun, and our men, panting already in the heat, grew hotter with impatience. It was hard to lie there under the burning sun while the battle swelled, without us. But we had no choice, and we pulled at the dry grass, while we watched the growing combat.

(To Be Continued.)

Electric Hair Clipper.

When the ingenious little machine for clipping the hair first made its appearance it was regarded as a great improvement over the combination of comb and scissors which had previously formed, with the razor, the barber's only implements of trade. This device having served for some years to make man and beast comfortable in summer weather, the



inventor now proposes to make the barber comfortable as well, and enable him to manipulate the clipper without the necessity of opening and closing his hand at every stroke of the cutters. To this end the double handle has been displaced by a tubular casting within which is placed a small electric motor. Of course, this new clipper is not as light as the hand operated machine, but the increased weight makes it run smoother and glide easier, while the cutters run at such a high speed that the work can be done more satisfactorily. The inventor has also taken advantage of the rotary shaft to attach a small fan, as shown in the drawing, to blow the loose hair from the head. Thus the barber now releases the button, and the electric current does the rest.

The "Fighting McCooks."

Wm. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The greatest honor the old town of Lisbon, Ohio, enjoys is found in the fact that it was the birthplace and home of "the Fighting McCooks."

The McCooks are one of the most remarkable families in the United States, not to say the world, distinguished as citizens and as soldiers and contributing sixteen members of the family to the Union army during the Civil war, of whom all but one were commissioned officers and several reached very high rank. The one exception, who served as a private, did so from choice, having declined a commission as lieutenant. There were "the Tribe of Dan" and "the Tribe of John," from their respective heads, two brothers, Major Daniel and Dr. John McCook—Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, descended from George McCook a refugee from Ireland in 1780 on the defeat of the "United Irishmen," of which he was a conspicuous member. George McCook settled in Pennsylvania and became a prominent citizen, an elder in the Presbyterian church and one of the founders of Jefferson college. His eldest son, Daniel McCook, after graduating at Jefferson, went to Ohio and settled at Lisbon, where he married Martha Latimer, a descendent of Hugh Latimer, the martyr of the English reformation, who, with Ridley, was burned at the stake at Oxford England, Oct. 16, 1555. A handsome monument now stands in the center of the little square in which they were burned.

The following is the muster roll of "the fighting McCooks." There were no cowards among them, and no black sheep.

The "Tribe of Dan."

1. Daniel McCook was a lawyer, one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Lisbon and a man of great influence in this community. When the war broke out, although 67 years of age, he was one of the first to offer his services to the government, was commissioned a major, and on July 21, 1863, died from a wound received in a skirmish with an advance party of Morgan's raiders. Nine of his sons followed him into the army, as follows:

2. Latimer A. McCook, a graduate of Jefferson college, major and surgeon of the Thirty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (John A. Logan's regiment), who served through the war and died Aug. 23, 1869, from injuries received during the seige of Vicksburg, which were aggravated by exposure and fatigue during Sherman's march to the sea.

3. George Wythe McCook, the second son, a lawyer for several years, a partner of Edwin M. Stanton at Steubenville, attorney general of Ohio from 1854 to 1856, Democratic candidate for governor of that state in 1871; lieutenant colonel of the Third Ohio during the Mexican war and brigadier general during the Civil war. He died at Steubenville Dec. 28, 1877.

4. John James McCook, graduated at the United States Naval Academy, midshipman on the United States frigate Delaware; died on shipboard in consequence of exposure while on duty, and buried in the English burying ground in Rio de Janeiro.

5. Robert Latimer McCook, born at Lisbon, studied law with Edwin M. Stanton at Steubenville, entered the army in 1861 as colonel of the Ninth Ohio Volunteers; promoted brigadier general; commanded a brigade in the West Virginia campaign and fell mortally wounded by a band of guerillas Aug. 6, 1862.

6. Alexander McDowell McCook, the fifth son, who died at Dayton the other day, was the most distinguished soldier in the family. He graduated from West Point in 1852, served in several Indian campaigns; was appointed colonel of the First Ohio Regiment at the beginning of the Civil war, became a major general and rendered conspicuous service in various fields until he was retired.

7. Daniel McCook, Jr., was the law partner of General W. T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing, at Leavenworth, Kan., when the Civil war began, entered the army in 1861 as colonel of the Fifty-second Ohio, led the assault at Kenesaw Mountain so gallantly that he was made a brigadier general, but never assumed his new command, having been mortally wounded in the charge. He died July 21, 1864.

8. Edwin Stanton McCook graduated at the Naval academy at Annapolis and was a naval officer when the war broke out, but, preferring the activity of a soldier to life on shipboard, resigned from the navy in the spring of 1861, went to Illinois, recruited a company for John A. Logan's Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, and succeeded Logan in several grades of command, his final rank being that of major general. At the close of the war he removed to Dakota, and was appointed governor of that territory by President Grant. He was fatally shot in a riot at Yankton while presiding over a public meeting.

9. Charles Maurice McCook left Kenyon college before he was 18 years of age to serve as a private in the Second Ohio Infantry, in spite of the fact that he was tendered an officer's commission in the regular army. He was killed in his first battle, Bull Run, July 21, 1861, while fighting by the side of his father.

10. John James McCook, the ninth and youngest son, left Kenyon college at the age of 16 to enlist in the Sixth Ohio cavalry, served through the war and came out in 1865 as a colonel before he was 21 years old. He then returned to Kenyon, completed his studies, graduated from the Harvard Law school and has since achieved distinction at the bar in New York as a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green. Colonel McCook has taken a prominent part in social, political, charitable, educational and church affairs. He is a trustee of the Princeton university, an elder in the Presbyterian church and declined the portfolio of secretary of the navy in McKinley's cabinet.

The "Tribe of John."

11. The members of "The Tribe of John" were not so numerous, but were quite as conspicuous as the members of "The Tribe of Dan." John McCook was a doctor, practiced at Lisbon, Ohio, and served during the war as a surgeon, contributing his entire family to the federal cause. He died at the military headquarters of his son Anson, near Washington, October 11, 1865. He contributed five sons to the Union army, as follows:

12. Edward Moody McCook, a lawyer by profession, a pioneer in the gold fields of Pike's Peak, appointed lieutenant colonel of cavalry at the outbreak of the war, performed a number of brilliant cavalry exploits during Sherman's march to the sea and was mustered out a major general. He was United States minister to the Hawaiian islands and governor of the Territory of Colorado for eight years.

13. Anson George McCook went to California when a mere boy during the gold excitement of 1849, returned east just before the war, commenced his law studies in the office of his cousin, Geo. W. McCook, at Steubenville; raised a company at the first call for volunteers; rose to the rank of brigadier general before the close of the war. He removed to New York, served several terms in Congress, was secretary of the United States senate for eight years, chamberlain of the city of New York, and is now publisher of the Legal Review.

14. Rev. Henry C. McCook, born at Lisbon, educated for the ministry, served through the war as chaplain of the Forty-first Illinois regiment and is now pastor of a Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. He is distinguished as a preacher, a theologian, and as a student of natural history, and is regarded as the highest living authority upon the habits of ants, spiders and other insects.

15. Rhoderick Sheldon McCook, graduated at the naval academy in 1859, served through the war with great credit in the navy, retired as a commander in 1885 and died at Vineland, N. J., in 1886.

16. Rev. John James McCook, born at Lisbon, before he was 17 years old commissioned as lieutenant in the First Virginia Volunteers, which was a regiment recruited in Ohio; served through the war, and in 1865 entered Trinity college, Hartford; studied theology, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is now professor of modern languages at his alma mater.

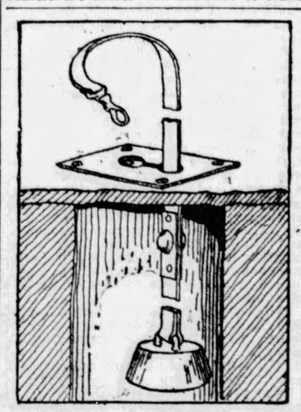
I am sure that this record is not equaled by any other family in America, and perhaps not in the entire world:

1. Daniel McCook, major, killed in action.
2. Latimer A., major, died from wounds.
3. George Wythe, brigadier general.
4. John James, midshipman, died at sea.
5. Robert Latimer, brigadier general, killed in action.
6. Alexander McDowell, major general.
7. Daniel, jr., brigadier general, mortally wounded in action.
8. Edwin Stanton, major general, shot in riot.
9. Charles Maurice, private, killed in action.
10. John James, colonel.
11. John McCook, sugreon, died at military headquarters.
12. Edward Moody, major general.
13. Anson George, brigadier general.
14. Rev. Henry C., chaplain.
15. Rhoderick Sheldon, commander in navy.
16. Rev. John James, lieutenant.

There was a third McCook family—an elder brother named George, a physician, who came to Lisbon in 1817 and practiced there for more than thirty years. He then removed to Pittsburg, where he remained for the rest of his life, and left a son George, junior, who inherited his fame and practice as well as his name, and a grandson, Willis F. McCook, who is equally as successful in his generation. The original George and his brother Dan married sisters, the daughters of Abraham Latimer, who was born, lived and died at Lisbon. George had only one son, but five daughters. Two of the girls married Umbstaetter and Wallace, the law partners of Edward M. Stanton. May and Catherine married two Hanna brothers, uncles of Mark Hanna, and they spent their lives among their peaceful hills. The houses in which the McCooks were born are still standing on Washington street, substantial structures of brick, with the doorsteps encroaching upon the sidewalks in a most aggressive manner, and the graves of the first and second generations are pointed out in the cemetery. The sons are buried elsewhere. Alexander McDowell McCook's honored remains were laid at rest the other day in the beautiful Spring Grove cemetery of Cincinnati.

Practical Hitching Device.

Until the last horse drawn carriage and delivery wagon have been taken off the streets and replaced with the horseless vehicle the driver will continue to leave



the animal untied at frequent intervals, and something will happen which will cause a runaway. If every property owner would provide a hitching post and every driver would use it, runaways would grow scarce, but hitching posts are the exception in the city streets, no doubt because of their unsightlines on the curb. This need not be the case if the hitching device here presented were put in common use, as it is scarcely visible from the walk or roadway except when in actual service. As will be seen, the device consists of a flat plate, lying flush with the surface of the sidewalk, and provided with an elongated slot in the center. At one end of this slot the plate is indented slightly, to support a circular button attached to the strap which supports the weight. The opposite end of the slot is cut away to permit the passage of this button, which slips through the opening and into the well to allow the strap to be lowered full length when not in use, but supports the weight when the strap is pulled up ont of the well to hitch the horse. Thus the animal is not obliged to support the hitching weight until it start to pull away, as the strap hangs loose and the weight is suspended from the plate.

A RARE OLD DUKE.

The duke of Rutland has a record of which it would be hard to find a parallel in modern politics. He has lived to see the jubilee of his first entrance into cabinet rank, and celebrated, a few years ago, the fiftieth anniversary of his first cabinet council. He was a cabinet minister before Lord Salisbury entered parliament, when Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour were learning the alphabet and when Mr. Chamberlain was beginning his business career in his father's screw factory.

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THE WINNER.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

He had arrived suddenly from nowhere, as was his habit. He might be absent and send no word for months or a year, and then his mother, who was always waiting and listening for his coming, would hear the whistle that told of his return.

It was the same whistle that had shrilled through the house before the boy had broken his father's patience by his unsteady ways and had been forbidden the shelter of his roof. It was "Come into the garden, Maud," he whistled, and he had whistled it all over the world, wherever he had been led by his wandering, restless fancy.

It was easy to like him and he always had friends. Sometimes they were reputable and sometimes they were not. Here again he was ruled by his fancy and he took on new friends or shook them off as carelessly as one discards or keeps a worn out shoe. He made a comedy of life and while he waited in front of his father's house, whistling the signal that would bring his mother, he buried his hands in his empty pockets and slid lightly across the pavement in the noiseless, graceful dance which had brought him applause when his name had figured on the play bill as a "song and dance artist," one of the many vocations he had plied during his panoramic career.

The dark of night hid his movements, and he kept in the shadows where he could watch the door he was sure his mother would open, to stand in the oblong of light, waiting for his greeting. She came soon, as he was certain she would, with the look on her face he knew so well, half of alarm and half of gladness. He had worried and disappointed her almost from the time his baby curls had been shorn and he had exchanged skirts for knickerbockers, and yet, she was always hoping he would change, always forgiving his faults and neglect, always believing when he promised to do better. He was not afraid of his father, but realizing that his presence would bring trouble to his mother, he visited her surreptitiously.

Sometimes he came when he had nothing to ask, but his visits generally meant a request for money to further some scheme which would "set him up on the corner of Easy street." It was a corner he was constantly rounding and had never turned. "The wind blows off my hat," he would explain, "and it's me, back to the gutter."

He broke off his dance in the middle. "Come into the garden, Maud," he whistled loudly when he saw his mother.

She joined him on the sidewalk and he slipped his arm boyishly under the wrap she wore and caught her around the waist, laughing a little as if he had seen her but yesterday.

"Don't sigh like an air-brake," he said. "It's been a long year since you came, Ralph,' 'his mother answered, and then she gave him a welcome in which there was no reproach.

They walked to the corner, Ralph talking rapidly along the way.

"Just blew in from Brazil, the place where the nuts grow," he said in his off-hand manner. "I've been digging holes in the scenery looking for gold. It's a great country, mother, all bugs and revolutionists. Both sides in the present kick-up wanted me to fight. Little Johnnie dealt it copper sheathed so he hiked. I chopped up the landscape considerably before I got excused, but I didn't land the coin. Now I'm onto a sure thing in 'Frisco and thought I would drop in while I was passing by. Will you stake me once more, mother? I'm broke, cleaned out, not a copper in my clothes," and he turned his pockets wrong side out to demonstrate his impecunious condition.

His mother looked at him despairingly. Under the light of the electric lamp she saw his face, a face both weak and strong, as yet little marred by his tumultuous life, and still boyishly sweet.

"Oh, Ralph, I cannot!" she told him sadly. "Your father is so angry when I give you money."

He pleaded with her as he had pleaded so many times before, using the arguments he knew would touch her most, and promising earnestly that this was the last.

"Just give me enough to carry me to 'Frisco and a little besides to live on till I get started, and you'll see me coming home, Mr. Johnnie with the rocks. Honestly, mother, it's a sure thing. Please give me this chance. Father's rich; he won't miss the few hundreds. It's the chance of my life; it's a sure winner," he protested.

In the end he had his way, as he always had it with his mother. She gave him what he wanted, and he gave her what she wanted with his promises and his assurances of affection. She had heard them repeatedly, but she forgot how he broke his word, and when he left her, her heart was light with the hope of better things from him in the future.

She had no message for several weeks after he had gone. Finally, a letter came from Honolulu. The sea fever had seized him when he reached the Pacific coast, and he had shipped directly for the Hawaiian Islands, where he was burning incense before the great Joss, luck.

"It's a country for your life, mother," he wrote. The duskies wear posy halos around their necks and swim in the drink like fishes. I'm going into coffee. Watch my steam. It's a sure winner.

After this there was a long silence. Half in dread and half in hope, Ralph's mother waited and listened through the long months for the flute-like whistle, piping her to the rescue. She waited until nearly a year had unrolled, and then she received a telegram stating that her son was seriously ill in San Francisco, and requesting her to come at once. She obeyed the summons and found Ralph in a hospital. He was sleeping when she got there lying helpless and still, a white, burnt-out brand. When he awakened he saw her by his side and the boyish, merry light flickered in his weary eyes.

"Come into the garden, Maud," he whistled, in a quaver so faint his mother thought he was trying to speak and bent close to listen.

He made her sit where he could see her face, and for a few days they waited together while the shadows closed around. They did not talk very much. Through the open windows the noises of the street came to them distinctly, and Ralph seemed to listen contentedly to the whir of the thoroughfare, the swift feet of the runners passing him by.

"I guess I've a through ticket and no return check this trip, mother," he said weakly, after a night spent in battling for his life.

His mother tightened her clasp on his hand.

"I think you're coming back, dear," she answered. "I think you're coming home."

He looked at her intently.

"If I can have one more chance," he whispered, "just one more chance, it would be a sure thing this time. Honestly, it would. Life is great, mother, and you—oh, mother, you're the greatest, the surest thing of all! Mother, you're the winner."

They Like to Burn.

Cremation is growing in public favor in Scotland. From the latest report of the Scottish Burial Reform and Cremation society we learn that for the year ended September 30 last 25 cremations were carried out in Scotland, being an increase of 10 over the number of the preceding year. The total up to the present time is 122. For a reduced charge of 5 guineas a certificate is now issued in Scotland carrying the rights, first, to one cremation, either in Glasgow or any of the crematoria in Great Britain, and second, to a niche for deposit of the ashes in the Columbarium, at Maryhill, Glasgow.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

Will some Blade reader please write a short article on domesticated pheasants—their pens, care, etc.? I wish to raise some Mongolian pheasants, but have had no experience in that line of work.—J., Alliance, O.

Does any Blade reader know what will destroy the large gray bugs that work on pumpkins, and especially on squashes? They destroyed my Hubbard squashes last year.—S., Sherrard, W. Va.

Will ginseng grow if transplanted in the summer and the bulbs are kept moist until they are again in the ground? I can obtain a quantity of the roots if it can be transplanted in this way.—L., Tuckaleechee Cove, Tenn.

Will some of the readers of The Blade tell me how to make a successful fish trap? I have a private fish pond with lots of catfish in, but am unable to catch them.—An Unsuccessful Fisherman, Nokomis, Ill.

I would like to ask if anyone can tell me what is the matter with my young turkeys? They seem healthy and eat well, but all at once they will get lame in the knee, cannot put their feet to the ground. Some get over it, but others limp around and finally die. I feed wheat, cracked corn and Pratt's food. Has any one had like experience, and what can I do for them?—K., West Point, Ill.

Will some one please give recipe for making cement for the bottom and walls of a cellar that will be durable and prevent water from coming in?—J., Millport, Alabama.

Will some reader of The Blade kindly tell me what to do for my mare? When turned on grass, her lips and throat swell to an immoderate size. The throat and under lip swell hard and the upper lip is usually puffy. When she is kept in the barn the swelling subsides, but when she is turned on grass it is just the same every time. Once or twice we tapped her, and clear water oozed out. Her appetite is good and she keeps up moderately well. Will some one give name of disease and cure?—H., Lewis county, Kentucky.

We sincerely hope some reader may be able to furnish the required information. We wish to remind H. that any written communication, whether sealed or unsealed, requires a two-cent stamp. The above letter was placed in an unsealed envelope, with a one-cent stamp affixed. The Blade had to pay the postage due. We mention this because many people suppose that the two-cent rate is only on sealed letters. It is on written matter, whether sealed or unsealed.

Will some Blade reader kindly state how to plant and what to plant on ten acres of ground, commencing this time in the season, to produce the greatest profit? Is it too late for potatoes? How should they be planted to produce the greatest yield?—O., Canton, Ill.

Will some one please give a recipe for elderberry wine? I made some last year, but it was not good.—A., Collins, Mich.

Coal Tar for Plum Trees.

Editor Farmstead: Tell H., of Corry, Pa., that if he will swab or paint his plum trees with coal tar, extending from the ground a foot or so up, and being careful to fill the cavities, he will find he will lose no more plums from the cause of which he complains.

Use plenty of tar. It should be put on early in spring and once or twice before the fruit ripens. I have a plum tree that was set out in heavy bottom land in 1868, which is still bearing, and which I have treated as above for many years always with success. The common ant is the insect that stings the fruit, and a fly deposits an egg in the incision made by the ant. The coal tar prevents the ant from climbing the tree, and, while effective, is perfectly harmless to the tree.—M., Keokuk, Iowa.

For Rose Bugs.

Editor Farmstead: Tell H., New Philadelphia, O., for rose bugs to go to the drug store and get 5 cents worth of quassia wood chips; put them into one quart of water, let them soak, then spray. Be careful not to get it on too strong or it will kill the leaves, just as paris green.—K., Frankton, Ind.

"Sprout" Cherry Trees.

Editor Farmstead: In answering Reader, of Nebraska, whether little cherry trees will bear fruit without grafting: We have had young cherry trees bear just as fine fruit as the old trees.—Subscriber, Beaverton, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: Yes, cherry sprouts from other trees will bear fruit and good fruit, if transplanted.—A., Sheffield, O.

Gooseberry Worms--Cucumber Bugs

Editor Farmstead: In answer to B., Aral, Va., I have found wood ashes very effectual in destroying worms on gooseberry bushes. It is also the best thing I ever used for bugs on cucumber vines. Dust the bushes and vines when the dew is on; dust them till they are white with the ashes. Keep it up on the cucumber vines till they are done bearing.—P., Palmyra, Indiana.

Growth in Horse's Eye.

Editor Farmstead: A while back some one asked what will take growths out of the eyes of horses or cattle, such as white scum growing over the sight. I never knew strained honey to fail. It will not injure the eye; it does not matter what is in it.—K., Frankton, Ind.

The Apple Maggot.

The apple maggot, or trypeta pomonella, has proved quite destructive to apples in the East, but it does not seem as yet to have become abundant in the West. Prof. Harvey says, in an article quoted by J. Perlam in the Chicago Inter-Ocean: "Under favorable circumstances the flies, in Maine, begin to emerge about July 1, and earlier in the states farther South. They continue to emerge all summer, and are on the wing in abundance until the middle or last of September, and occasionally in October. Early frosts check them.

"They begin to deposit their eggs in the early fruit by the 1st of July, and egg laying continues while the flies are on the wing. Each female is capable of laying at least between 300 and 400 eggs, which are inserted from time to time, one in a place, by means of a sharp ovipositor, through the skin of the apple. The eggs hatch in four or five days and the larvæ begin to work on the pulp of the apple.

"As the larvæ grow and the fruit matures the channels made by the larvæ become brown. They often cross each other, and in the last stages of trypeta work together, producing large cavities. Finally they involve the whole fruit, rendering it a worthless mass, held together by the peel. The larvæ, under favorable circumstances, attain their growth in four or five weeks, but their development may be arrested by cold, insufficient food, hardness of fruit, etc.

"They usually leave the apple and go into the ground an inch or less, and soon change to the pupa state. Sometimes the change takes place on the surface of the ground, under decaying fruit, or in the debris about grass roots. In the bottom of boxes, bins and barrels where infested fruit is stored, pupæ may be found in abundance."

Some of the preventive measures suggested for the restriction of the pest are:

If the orchard is in grass, in the autumn or spring burn under the trees to destroy the pupa that lie in the dead fag about the roots.

Keep the orchard in grass and in the fall or spring burn under the trees to destroy the pupæ that are about the grass roots.

If the orchard is in cultivation, deep plowing or spading in the fall or spring would probably destroy them. The flies are weak and could not reach the surface from any great depth. Stirring the ground in spring so as to expose the pupæ to birds and other predaceous animals, was suggested by Professor Riley. These remedies are based upon the supposition that the maggots have been allowed to go into the ground. If the windfalls have been gathered carefully as they should be, none would be left to enter the ground, and these preventive measures are useless.

Prevent by legal enactment the importation of foreign fruit from localities known to be infested.

Some direct methods of fighting it are: 1—The flies are very stupid and are readily caught. The killing of even a few flies would materially lessen the number and help hold the pest in check. 2—Destroy the windfalls as soon as possible after they drop. This is based upon positive knowledge that the larvæ do not leave the fruit until it drops, and are found abundantly in the windfalls. 3—Destroy the refuse from apples stored, marketed, or used for home consumption. This is based on the fact that marketed fruit, early and late, is often alive with maggots, and that pupæ in abundance are found in the bins and barrels where fruit has been stored. They are brown, oval in shape, and shorter than the larva. The adult fly is quite handsome with its red head, black eyes, and banded wings.

Makes Wood Last Longer.

The rapid disappearance of the best American timbers has developed a new method of economy, which is, in brief, that inferior timbers shall be pressed into service, and by proper seasoning and preserving be made to take the place of those more valuable.

This kind of forest economy the Bureau of Forestry, having in mind the increasing demand for timbers and the diminishing forest resources, has persistently urged and encouraged. By every available means it has attempted to find uses for woods not now regarded as merchantable and to substitute them for woods rarer but better known. The railroads especially, enormous consumers of wood, have been impressed with the necessity for such a substitution. Lodgepole pine in the northwest has been laid as ties during the past year instead of bull pine. Shortleaf and loblolly ties will probably soon replace those of long-leaf in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Hemlock and Tamarack may take the place of oak and pine in other parts of the country; and when oak is used at all for ties it will be the inferior species instead of the valuable white oak.

The substitution of low-grade for high-grade timbers depends on what can be done to increase the lasting powers of the substitutes; in other words, it depends on timber preservation. Special treatment must so prolong the life of the inferior timbers, and at a cost so small as to make the investment a good one.

In the first of a series of bulletins on problems in timber conservation just issued by the bureau of forestry as bulletin 41, "Seasoning of Timber," by Herman von Schrenk, the seasoning which precedes the preservation treatment is dealt with. Dr. Von Schrenk's seasoning experiments, made largely in co-operation with railroad companies, although still in the preliminary stages, have already developed facts of very considerable importance.

The main advantages of seasoning timber are that seasoned timber lasts longer, since the water in green timber is necessary to the life of decay-producing fungi; that it greatly increases the effectiveness of the preservative treatment; and that by reducing the weight of the timber it causes a corresponding saving in freight.

In Europe, all railroad ties, bridge materials, telegraph poles, fence posts, etc., are commonly seasoned, the time of seasoning varying from several months to two years. Its countries tremendous development of the industries that require building lumber has pressed the lumber manufacturer so hard that he is forced to send out a poor product, which the consumer is learning to take in that condition rather than wait for thoroughly seasoned material. Properly seasoned material commands a high price and sometimes cannot be obtained at all.

One of the interesting facts brought out by Dr. Von Schrenk's study is that, as a rule, high-grade timbers like white oak and longleaf pine, being very much denser than timbers of low grade, are not so readily penetrated as the latter by the preservative fluid; and that it is, therefore, much more economical to treat a low-grade, porous wood like beech, which ordinarily lasts only four or five years, than a high-grade timber. Beech so treated has outlasted oak several times. For a similar reason, "it would be a great waste," says Dr. Von Schrenk, "to attempt the treatment of white oak or longleaf pine, when better results will be obtained by using loblolly pine or red oak."

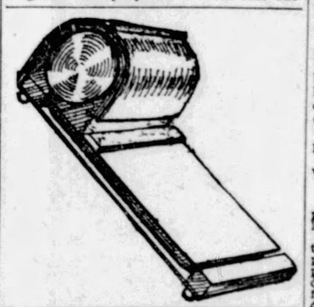
Dr. Von Schrenk's bulletin contains detailed accounts of different methods of seasoning, both open-air seasoning and by kiln drying; the results of seasoning tests in different parts of the country and with different timbers; tests with telephone poles, etc. The bulletin will be of special interest to forestry men who have followed the experiments with close attention.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

Writing Tablet for Roll.

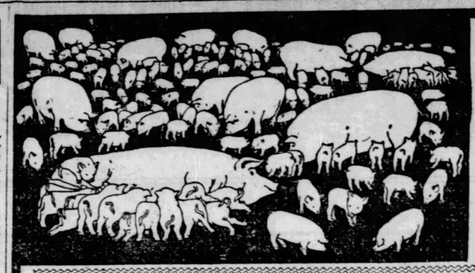
When the writer of a letter reaches the bottom of the page and has still a few more words to add he may express the wish for another inch of paper attached to the sheet he has filled, but must needs add another whole sheet to contain the remaining words of his note. A New England man proposes to alter this cus-



tomary method of procedure by permitting the writer to cut his sheets of paper in any length he may desire, whether it be one inch or several feet. Instead of having the sheets cut tablet form or cut and folded after the style of note paper, this new idea is to have the paper in a long sheet, rolled on a spindle, and revolved in a casing attached to the end of a flat pad to unwind as the end of the sheet is pulled through the slot in the end of the support. At one end of the casing is a removable cover, which incloses the paper roll when once in place, thus protecting the paper from soiling. To prepare the sheet for writing it is passed beneath the upper section of the pad and projected through the slot in the lower end then folded over on the face of the pad, with the loose end clamped by the cleat near the roll casing. When the sheet is filled to the bottom it can be detached or drawn under the cleat and the note continued to any length desired.

His Hands Are Full.

John L. Sheldon, of the botanical department of the University of Nebraska, has accepted the position of professor of bacteriology in the West Virginia university and bacteriologist to the agricultural station.



RAISED 129 PIGS FROM 13 SOWS

ST. JOSEPH, ILL., April 11, 1903.

"Word comes to us that one of Fithian's prosperous farmers, John Rueb, is the champion hog raiser of central Illinois. In the last two weeks he has had 13 sows that farrowed 129 pigs, all living, healthy and strong. Mr. Rueb claims that his success is greatly due to his using "International Stock Food," which he has used for several years. John is one of the up-to-date farmers and he will continue to use "International Stock Food," and says he can always raise more pigs than any of his neighbors, unless they use "International Stock Food."

From ST. JOSEPH RECORD.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You $1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 600 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our WORLD CHAMPION STALLIONS, DAN PATCH 1:59½ and DIRECTUM 2:05¼; to our YOUNG STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, COLTS, WORK HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is PREPARED FROM ROOTS, HERBS, SEEDS AND BARKS and WON THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1900 as a HIGH-CLASS VEGETABLE MEDICINAL PREPARATION to be FED to STOCK in SMALL AMOUNTS as an ADDITION to the REGULAR FEED. It is a GREAT AID in GROWING or FATTENING STOCK because it INCREASES the APPETITE and AIDS DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION so that each animal obtains more NUTRITION from the GRAIN eaten. We POSITIVELY GUARANTEE that its use will make you EXTRA MONEY during the usual PLAN of GROWING and FATTENING STOCK. "International Stock Food" can be FED in SAFETY to HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HOGS, COLTS, CALVES, LAMBS or PIGS. It is ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS even if TAKEN into the HUMAN SYSTEM. You INSIST on EATING MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS with your OWN FOOD at every MEAL. SALT is a STOMACH TONIC and WORM MEDICINE, PEPPER is a POWERFUL STIMULATING TONIC, MUSTARD is a REMEDY for DYSPEPSIA, VINEGAR is a DIURETIC. YOU EATTHESE MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS ALMOST with EVERY MOUTHFUL of YOUR FOOD, and IT IS PROVEN that these MEDICINES PROMOTE HEALTH and STRENGTH for PEOPLE and IMPROVE their DIGESTION. "International Stock Food" contains PURE VEGETABLE MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS that are JUST as SAFE and as NECESSARY an ADDITION to the REGULAR FEED of YOUR STOCK if you DESIRE to KEEP them in the BEST POSSIBLE CONDITION. "International Stock Food" is ENDORSED by EVERY HIGH-CLASS FARM PAPER. It PURIFIES the BLOOD, STIMULATES and PERMANENTLY STRENGTHENS the ENTIRE SYSTEM so that DISEASE is PREVENTED or CURED. "International Stock Food" is SOLD on a "SPOT CASH GUARANTEE" by FIFTY THOUSAND DEALERS throughout the WORLD. YOUR MONEY will be PROMPTLY REFUNDED in ANY CASE of FAILURE. It will MAKE YOUR CALVES or PIGS GROW AMAZINGLY and has the LARGEST SALE in the WORLD for KEEPING them HEALTHY. BEWARE of the MANY CHEAP and INFERIOR IMITATIONS. No Chemist can separate all the DIFFERENT powdered ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS and SEEDS that we use. Any One claiming to do so MUST be an IGNORAMUS or a FALSIFIER.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., HAU CLAIRE, WIS.
Dear Sirs:—I received your "International Stock Book" and was more than pleased with it. It is worth more than $10.00 to me.
Very truly yours, RICHARD J. MORRISSEY.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., ODESSA, MO.
Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish.
Respectfully, GEO. W. NULL.

A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 6¾ by 9¾ inches. It cost us $30000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Descent of the Signers.

Can The Blade give its readers the nationality of the signers of the Declaration of Independence?—E. S. H., Erwin, Tennessee.

New Hampshire had three signers. Dr. Josiah Bartlett was a descendant of a Norman who went to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. His branch of the family emigrated to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, where Josiah was born. After receiving a medical education, he settled to practice in New Hampshire. William Whipple was of English descent, and Matthew Thornton was born in Ireland in 1734.

Massachusetts had six signers. John Hancock was of English descent, but was the fourth generation of Americans-born of his family. John Adams was of the fourth generation from Henry Adams, who fled from Devonshire, England, to escape religious persecution; while, on his mother's side, he was descended from John Aiden one of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. Henry Adams had two sons, Joseph and John. John Adams, the signer, afterward second President of the United States, was a grandson of Joseph; and Samuel Adams, also a signer of the Declaration from Massachusetts, was a grandson of John. Robert Treat Paine was of English descent on both sides. Elbridge Gerry's father emigrated from Newton, England, in 1730.

Rhode Island had two signers, Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery, both of English ancestry. Mr. Hopkins' signature to the Declaration is tremulous, but this was because of a paralytic affection, which prevented him from writing except by guiding his right hand with his left.

Connecticut had four signers. Roger Sherman's great grandfather, John Sherman, emigrated to America from Dedham, England, in 1635. William Williams descended from a Williams who came from Wales in 1630. Oliver Wolcott was a descendant of Henry Wolcott, who was born at Tolland, Somersetshire, England, in 1578. Samuel Huntington was also of English ancestry.

New York had four signers, William Floyd was the grandson of a gentleman from Wales. Philip Livingston's father was born in Scotland. Francis Lewis was born in Llandaff, Wales, in 1713. Lewis Morris was a descendant of Richard Morris, an officer in Cromwell's army.

New Jersey had five signers. The great-grandfather of Richard Stockton emigrated from England. John Witherspoon was born at Yester, near Edinburgh, Scotland. The parents of Francis Hopkinson came from England. John Hart and Abraham Clark were also of English descent.

Pennsylvania had nine signers. Robert Morris was born in Lancashire, England, in 1734. The grandfather of Dr. Benjamin Rush was one of Cromwell's officers. Benjamin Franklin was the descendant of an English Puritan. John Morton was descended from a Swedish ancestor, one of the original settlers of New Sweden, now the state of Delaware. George Clymers father emigrated from Bristol, England. James Smith was a native of Ireland, and George Taylor also. James Wilson was born in Scotland. George Ross was the son of a Scotchman, a Presbyterian minister, who left that sect to become a minister of the Church of England, and emigrated to Delaware.

Delaware had three signers. The grandfather of Caesar Rodney emigrated from England. George Read was of Irish parentage, as was also Thomas McKean.

Maryland had four signers. Samuel Chase was the son of an Episcopal clergyman of English birth. William Paca and Thomas Stone were also of English descent. The grandfather of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was a native of Litterkenny, Ireland, and was a descendant of the O'Carrolls, a powerful Irish sept, or clan, in ancient times. It is said that Mr. Carroll, when signing the Declaration of Independence, affixed the words "of Carrollton" to his signature to distinguish him from his kinsman, another Charles Carroll, and to assume absolutely certain responsibility for his act.

Virginia had seven signers. George Wythe was of English descent. Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee were brothers, sons of Thomas Lee, whose father, Richard, was born in Shropshire, England. Thomas Jefferson's ancestor came from Wales. Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jr., and Carter Braxton were all of English extraction.

North Carolina had four signers. Edward Rutledge's father emigrated from Ireland to Charleston in 1735. Thomas Heyward and Arthur Middleton were of English blood. Thomas Lynch, jr., was descended from an ancient Austrian family, which resided in the town of Lintz—whence the family name. One branch of the family removed to England and settled in Kent. Later, some of them went to Connaught, Ireland. The great-grandfather of Thomas Lynch, jr., left Ireland to become one of the early settlers of South Carolina.

Georgia had three signers. Button Gwinnett was born in England about 1732. Lyman Hall was born in Connecticut, of English ancestry. George Walton was born in Virginia, and also was of English descent.

The Wilkes Booth Myth.

Editor Blade,—I have before me the Weekly Blade of June 11th, in which is printed an article from Baltimore, dated June 3, headed "John Wilkes Booth." This article brings to my mind what a friend of mine told me a year or two ago. This friend, now dead, was a man above reproach. He said that J. Wilkes Booth was at his house over night several weeks after the news of Booth's death was made public. He said that Booth claimed to be innocent of the crime with which he was charged, but that he could not prove his innocence. He said that he supposed that Booth was in South America. This man was a distant relative of Booth, and was well acquainted with him. He said that he believed at the time that he was innocent, but afterward thought that possibly he might be guilty.—P. C. R., Tesla, W. Va.

There are no facts better proved than that J. Wilkes Booth was the murderer of Abraham Lincoln; that he injured his leg in leaping from the box where the crime was committed to the stage of Ford's theater; that he was shot by Boston Corbett, and that his remains now lie in the Booth lot in a cemetery at Baltimore, Md.

The trial of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerodt and others who had a guilty knowledge of the conspiracy, showed conclusively that Booth was the instigator and principal in the plot. He was well known in Washington, where he had often appeared on the stage, and where he had many personal friends and acquaintances. He was recognized clearly by actors on the stage at the time of the crime. His body was fully identified when it was brought to Washington after his death. It was not only identified by men who knew him well, but by a surgeon who had at one time performed an operation which left a peculiar scar. He found this scar on the body. And the family identified the remains when they were taken to Baltimore for burial.

Hence it follows that all the stories about his survival are simply falsehoods. There have been many. Some of these are cases of monomania. Among demented persons nothing is more common than to find those who assert themselves to be some noted person. The writer has seen, when visiting the five insane asylums of Ohio, individuals who asserted themselves to be Queen Victoria, Abraham Lincoln, General Jacksoff, Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, President Garfield, and many others. The patients who have these hallucinations are not violent. On most topics they converse intelligently, and it is only when their particular mania is touched upon that their lack of mental balance is betrayed. No doubt some of these who claimed to be Booth were demented.

As to your friend's story, it is certainly incorrect. The man who called upon him was not J. Wilkes Booth, that is certain. It is singular that this idea that noted or notorious persons did not die or were not executed is so often believed, by persons who should have more intelligent judgment. A number of instances are given in The Blade of June 11, page 2, third column, headed "The Wilkes Booth Myth."

Writs of Assistance.

Please describe through the columns of The Blade writs of assistance.—M. I., Windham, O.

The policy of Great Britain toward her American colonies was to systematically restrict their trade and manufactures, for the selfish benefit of English manufacturers and traders. The importation into the colonies of manufactured goods from other European countries was checked by exorbitant duties upon their importation, so that the people of the colonies would buy of English merchants. This naturally led to the smuggling of such goods into America. To check this, in 1761 the British parliament authorized the issue of "writs of assistance," to sheriffs and officers of the customs. These writs were general search warrants, which empowered them to enter stores and private dwellings, to search for merchandise upon which it was suspected the duty had not been paid. These writs were first used in Massachusetts, where they were opposed on the ground of their being illegal, and a trial ensued in which the eloquent James Otis, the advocate for the crown (the same as our modern prosecuting attorney) refused to defend them, but resigned his office and appeared on behalf of the people. His speech made a profound impression. The judges evaded a decision, and the writs, though secretly granted, were never executed.

Cause of the Cold Summer.

What is the scientific theory as to the cause of the cold summer, I believe in the year 1816?—J. W. J., Sunset, Tex.

The "year without a summer"—1816—was fully described in the Bureau of The Blade of May 14. At that day, modern scientific methods of investigation had not been invented. Astronomers were without the spectroscope, without any instruments to measure the heat of the sun, etc. Hence all is conjecture regarding the cause of the lack of summer heat. It has been guessed that there was an actual decline in the amount of heat thrown off by the sun; but as there were then no means of measuring it, or of ascertaining if there were any unusual phenomena observable on the sun's disc, there is no way of determining the matter. Science says it does not know, and we must let it go at that. Guesses and theoretical explanations may satisfy those unlearned in scientific methods, but the educated scientist does not deal in guesses.

The Timber Line.

How far north does timber grow? Is there any timber in Greenland and any in northern Alaska, and in northern Canada east of the Mackenzie river?"—C. E. H., Pinkstaff, Ill.

The flora of Greenland consists of mosses, grasses and brushwood. The only trees found on it are in sheltered valleys at the extreme south, and the few birches grow only 5 or 6 feet high. Northern Alaska is treeless, but in the southeastern portions, along the coast, there are forests of pine and other conifers. In British North America, pines, spruces, firs, cedars and larches grow as far north as 62 degrees of north latitude. The aspen and balsam reach, in a scattering way, to 68 degrees. North of that is a vast region without trees, covered with lichens, mosses and short herbage.

The term "timber line" is applied to the latitude in any country north of which trees will not grow. (In the south polar regions, to the lines south of which no trees are found.) The timber line is also the height on mountain sides above which trees do not grow. This line varies, of course, being highest in tropical countries, descending lower and lower as we go toward the poles, until it reaches the surface (as above noted in North America.)

Going to the Fair.

Please tell me the best time to attend the St. Louis world's fair, about what it will cost to go from Parkersburg, W. Va., and what board will cost at St. Louis?—N. P., Millstone, W. Va.

You are about nine months too early. Next spring the railroads will publish their special rates for the Louisiana Exposition, and the railroad ticket agent at Parkersburg will be able to tell you exactly what it will cost. It is probable that the rate will be, for the round trip, one and a third or one and a half regular rates for a single trip. Inquire at the ticket office what the regular fare to St. Louis is, and you can figure it out. For instance, if the regular fare one way is $6, it is probable that you can buy an exposition round trip ticket for $8 or $9 next year. As to board, you will find it will cost you from $2 a day for each person up to $10 or $20 a day, owing to the class of hotel you patronize.

The Clepsydra.

What is a clepsydra, its form and use?—W. T. S., Sherrard, . . Va.

The word clepsydra is from two Greek words, and means literally "to steal water." It is the term applied in ancient times to a water-clock—one of the rude contrivances for measuring time of that day, before the invention of clocks and watches. The simplest form of the clepsydra was a transparent vase, filled with water, graduated up the side, and with a small hole in the bottom to let the water drip out slowly. As the water escaped, the height of the surface of the water marked the hour. They were used pretty generally in Europe up to the invention of clocks.

Don't Answer the Question.

In your issue of the 18th inst., you remark that it is not known when the first Christian funeral sermon was preached. If D. R. will read the first seven verses of the 14th chapter of John's gospel, with surrounding scriptures, he will know the contents of the first sermon. Christ knew he was about to die and he comforted his friends.—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

You do not answer the question. A funeral sermon is not preached until after the death of the person. For one to preach his own funeral sermon is absurd. The passages you refer to in John are the words of Christ to his disciples at the last supper. It is twisting the term out of its accepted meaning to speak of this as a "funeral sermon."

Mending Liberty Bell.

Has there ever been any attempt made to repair the Liberty bell, or is it considered non-repairable? It seems to me, if it is only a crack, that with the great modern conveniences, it could easily be done. —T. L., Beloit, Kan.

The crack in Liberty Bell extends up two-thirds of the way to the crown, and a piece is gone from the lip. Some foolish person, who knew nothing about the laws of vibrating bodies, suggested that if the crack were cut wider, so that the edges would not touch, the tone would be restored. This was done, but, of course, it did no good. There is no way of mending a crack in any bell. Even were the edges of the crack melted together by electricity the tone would not be restored, for the metal would not be homogeneous. The only thing to do would be to recast the bell, but that would destroy its value as a relic. Though it would be the same metal, it would not be the same bell.

International Date Line.

Where and what is the international date line?—L. M. H., Myra, W. Va.

Here is another question that comes around regularly. Why cannot people preserve answers here given and not ask to have them printed over and over again? Over a year ago we printed a map of the line with a full description. The international date line is a line on which, by agreement among all the commercial nations of the world, it is agreed the day shall begin. It coincides for the most part with the 180th meridan of longitude. Vessels sailing west add a day on crossing this line; that is, if they cross at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, they count it as 10 o'clock Wednesday. If the vessel were coming east, she would reverse this, and call it 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

A Catch Question.

Why will a vessel draw more water in Lake Ontario than in the Atlantic ocean? —J. W. N., Rockcastle, W. Va.

Here is an example of a "catch" question—probably asked by some idiotic school examiner, who has no correct knowledge of the art of asking questions. He should have asked either: "Is Lake Ontario's water salt or fresh?" or, "why will a vessel draw more water in fresh water than in salt water?"

Salt water is denser than fresh; hence the same vessel in salt water will have less of her hull submerged than in fresh water. Lake Ontario is fresh water; the Atlantic is salt water.

House Flies.

Please tell me, in the Question Bureau, if flies deposit their eggs in the house? I have always thought they were hatched about barns and stockyards, but I am almost convinced now that they also hatch in dwelling houses. I live in a brick house; the screens fit close, and I do not see how a fly could get in; yet I can clear the room of them one day, and the next day there are lots of half-grown flies swarming around. If you think it probable that they do deposit their eggs in crevices around windows, doors and mantels, can you tell me how to destroy them before they hatch?

I like The Blade very much; don't see how I could get along without it, and am very glad I don't have to try. Very often the answer to a question more than pays me the price of the paper.—W. H. D., London, Tenn.

Your remark about "half-grown flies" calls attention to a very common error. There can not be a half-grown fly for this reason: The female fly lays her eggs in manure, so that the warmth from its decomposition may aid them in hatching. These eggs hatch out the larvae, or small white maggots. These maggots have no feet ,and the breathing holes are in the posterior part of the body. When they get their growth they pass into the pupa stage, and from this the fly comes forth, as large as he will ever be. All flies of one species are of the same size. The wspecies known as musca domestica; or the common house fly, is best known; and where you note larger or smaller flies, they are individuals of different species.

It is not at all probable that the little flies of which you complain are hatched in the house. They probably get in through crevices, or defects in screens, or in some such way. There is no way of destroying flies before they hatch, other than not allowing the manure pile to be reached by them. If they can not find a suitable place in which to lay eggs and develop larvae, they will go elsewhere; and you will be bothered with only your neighbors' flies.

Detecting Human Blood.

How, in murder cases, can blood spots be distinguished, so as to tell human from animal blood? Does each kind of animal have blood different from those of another kind? Is there a difference between warm and coldblooded animal blood? I mean, in each case, does the magnifying glass show a difference?—E. L., Greensboro, N. .

When blood is examined under a powerful microscope, several constituents are easily recognized. They are: 1.—Red corpuscles, or disks, to which the color of the blood is due; 2.—white corpuscles; 3.—molecular elements; 4.—pigment; 5.—crystals; 6.—coagulated fibrine.

The red corpuscles are found in the blood of all vertebrata—that is, all animals having a backbone. Their form varies much in animals of different classes. In man, they are thick, circular, slightly biconcave disks, consisting of a colorless investing membrane, with red, viscid contents. In other of the mammalia—that is, animals that suckle their young—they have the same general shape as in man, except in the camel, dromedary, llama and other related families, in which the corpuscles are elliptical and biconvex. In birds they are oval and elevated in the center. In man, the diameter of these disks is about 1-3200th of an inch; in monkeys 1-3624th to 1-3338th of an inch; in monkeys, 1-3542d; cat, 1-4404th; pig, 1-4230th; horse, 1-4600th; ox, 1-4267th, and so on. The shape, size and appearance of these corpuscles, to the eye of a trained microscopist, tell what animal the blood is from, and enable the blood of man to be distinguished from that of the lower animals.

Vote of Three States.

Please tell me the votes cast on the last election for governor of the three following states: Ohio, Masachusetts and Iowa. —L. M., West Toledo, O.

They all elected governors in 1901, the total vote of Iowa being 390,411, of Massachusetts 324,520, and of Ohio 827,566.

We see, by the above query, that the guessing contests are starting again. The above is the only time we will answer any question about the vote of those three states. We cannot waste space in reprinting; so don't ask it.

A Poll Tax.

What is the tax known as a poll tax, and can they force a man who is not a legal voter of the United States to work or pay it?—G. E. O., Farwell, Mich.

The word "poll" means head; a poll tax is a tax paid by each citizen who has arrived at voting age. In many states the only poll tax is the road tax, which a man must either pay or work out. As to the provisions of the Michigan law, about which you ask, we know nothing of them. Consult a lawyer.

The Compass.

When, where and by whom was the compass invented?—D. A. G., Graysville, Tenn.

Noobdy knows who invented the compass nor when. The Chinese appear to have been acquainted with the properties of the lodestone, and of iron or steel magnetized by it, may centuries before they were known in Europe. There is evidence that the magnetic needle was used in France about the year 1150. In Syria about the same time, and in Norway previous to 1266.

The Vara.

A Texas deed describes a piece of land thus: Begin at a certain point, thence west 1,900 vrs.; thence N. 1,900 vrs., and so on. The 1,900 vrs. equal one mile, for it is a section which is described. Please let me know of what word vrs. is an abbreviation.—J. M., Powerville, Mo.

Vrs. stands for varas. The vara is a Spanish-American linear measure. In Texas the vara is regarded as equal to 33 1-3 English inches. In California, by common consent, it is taken to be exactly 33 English inches. In Mexico it is 33.027 inches. The word vara, in Spanish, means a rod, pole, cross-beam, yardstick, etc.

Township Central Schools.

How is it in Ohio consolidated schools? Are the children detained after school for discipline, or for instruction, or for any cause? And if so, how do they get home, several miles away? Does the conveyance wait, and hold the other pupils, or do they arrive on time at 9 a. m., and depart on time at 4 p. m.? I am anxious to learn just how this item of school work is conducted now in your consolidated schools.—J. W. F., Trenton, Neb.

In communities enlightened enough to adopt the township central school system, the teachers have advanced far enough not to detain pupils after 4 o'clock for any purpose whatever. The hacks arrive in ample time to begin the session at 9 a. m., and leave at 4 p. m., or as soon thereafter as the children can get their wraps and prepare for the trip. Read the editorial article on "Township Central Schools," in The Blade of June 18, fourth page, fourth column.

Names of Roses.

R. L. H., Eldora, W. Va.: It is impossible to convey in type the exact pronunciation of French names, especially when the letters represent sounds not found in the English language. The only way to get the right pronunciation is to learn it from an educated Frenchman. The names of the roses are:

1—Etoile de Lyon—Et-oil d. Lee-on. The final n has the closed nasal sound, not found in English. The phrase means, "star of Lyons."

2—Catherine Mermet—Mair-may. The e like a in father. This is a woman's name, bestowed on the flower.

3—Mamin Cochet—Mah-man Ko-shay. This means "Mother Cochet." Whoever she was, the originator of that variety of rose bestowed her name on it.

4—Clotilde—Soupert—Klo-teel Soo-pair, also a woman's name.

5—Perles des Jardines—Pearls deh Zhardeen. It means "Pearls of the gardens."

6—Papa Gontier—Gon-tee-ay. The name of a man.

Wireless Telephone.

Is there such a thing as wireless telephone? If there is, will you please publish a brief description?—J. W. T., Sunset, Tex.

The wireless telephone is in an experimental state as yet. One inventor has had good success in talking between harbor boats in New York bay. The usual telephone receiver and transmitter are used, with vertical wires as in the wireless telegraph. No patents yet having been issued, the inventors do not make public the particular devices with which they are experimenting.

Cold at the Poles.

At which is it the colder, at the north pole or the south pole?—I. A. Y., Omaha, Virginia.

As no one has ever reached either pole by several hundred miles, it is impossible to say whether the temperature during the year averages colder at one pole than at the other.

Rifle and Vise.

Editor Blade—In the Question Bureau in your issue of May 28, D. T., of Middle River, Ia., asks why his rifle shoots wild when screwed in a vise and you give an answer, furnished by a rifle manufacturer, which is correct as far as it goes, but very far from being complete. In fact the answer given is misleading because it might cause D. T. to think that he could remedy the trouble by screwing the rifle less tightly in the vise and the final result will be the ruination of his gun.

Now, as a matter of fact, there are very few, if any vises which are so rigidly fastened to a solid, immovable bench as to have no "side play," and an amount of "side play" so slight as not to be noticed in the ordinary use of the vise, would be enough to produce the irregular shooting.

But this and the cause given in your answer are both avoidable causes, while above and beyond them are a half dozen other causes which are entirely beyond human control, and chief among these are the vibrations set in motion in the act of firing.

Every gun barrel is a musical instrument, and, when suspended near its center with both ends free, or when suspended by one end and the other end left free, will, on being struck, give forth a sound more or less musical in quality and corresponding in pitch to some sound of the musical scale, the sound thus produced by the barrel being called its keynote. Now, if in the vicinity of a barrel suspended as above described, we play the chromatic scale upon any instrument, the barrel will be heard to respond to some of the sounds of the scale, especially those in unison with the kenote of the barrel; and, if it is a long barrel suspended by one end, the free end may be seen vibrating. Should it so chance that the sound produced by the explosion of the charge of powder in D. T.'s rifle is one or more octaves above or below the keynote of his barrel then will the barrel vibrate more strongly and the bullet will be thrown to the right, left, above or below the point aimed at according to the vertical or horizontal angle which the longitudinal axis of the vibrating barrel forms with the line of sight at the instant the bullet leaves the muzzle.

But in case the sound of the exploding charge is not in unison with the keynote of the barrel the jar of the explosion will set up mechanical vibrations in the barrel and cause irregular shooting.

D. T. can test this for himself by taking a common crow-bar and screwing the point end fast in a vise, leaving the small end free and unsupported. Now let him take a hammer and strike the point of the bar, delivering the blow as nearly as possible in line with the long axis of the bar and have an assistant watch the free end, which will be seen to vibrate just as the rifle barrel does under the influence of the exploding powder.

Now, as D. T. cannot possibly so exactly regulate the weight and power of the powder charges and the weight, size and hardness of the bullets and the cleanness of the barrel, its temperature and the temperature of the air, as to determine that each bullet shall leave the muzzle when the longitudinal axis of the barrel bisects exactly the same point in the diameter of the circle of vibration, therefore he cannot get regular shooting by screwing his rifle in a vise, but he can completely ruin his gun for accurate shooting.

In testing his rifle he should sit down at the end of a solid bench, resting his arms and breast against the end of the bench and let the muzzle of the gun rest upon a bag of sand or some other irelastic substance. Have a plumb bob suspended just above the front sight so as to enable you to keep the front sight truly perpendicular, have the cartridges uniform as possible, wipe the barrel out after each shot and you will get regular shooting if the gun is capable of doing it.—E. W. W., Sullivan, O.

Miscellaneous.

G. S. R., Valparaiso, Ind.: We do not know.

J. A., Fletcher, Mich.: No one not a citizen can hold an elective office.

W. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.: We must decline to answer any questions of law. Consult a lawyer.

J. W. C. F., Grand Haven, Mich.: We take it that the plant you send is the wild strawberry, from which the cultivated varieties are descended.

T. P. M., Monte Vista, Colo.: We have nothing that tells anything about him or his family, except that among the first settlers of Scioto county, Ohio, was Philip Noel, somewhere between 1796 and 1800.

C. N., Eureka, Ill.: In hot countries, children reach puberty earlier than in colder climates, but the age to which they live is about the same as with us. Don't believe all the silly talks you hear about the Filipinos.

GROWTH OF ENGLAND'S TOWNS

It would be difficult even in this country to parallel the growth of many English towns in the last half century. Summarized statistics of the census taken in 1901 show most remarkable figures regarding the urban growth of the country, and the general movement toward towns. Such cities as London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds have trebled, quadrupled and quintupled their population since 1851, but these are not to be compared with smaller centres. Barrow-in-Furness has grown from 1,000 to 67,000; Bradford from 2,000 to 47,000; West Hartlepool from 4,000 to 67,000, and Rhondda from 4,000 to 113,000. The growth of the towns about London is still more remarkable. East Ham, from a village of 2,000, has become a city of 96,000; West Ham, from 19,000 to 267,000; Walthamstow, from 4,700 to 95,000; Tottenham, from 4,000 to 102,000, and Leyton from 4,000 to 98,000. The other side of the picture is found in the figures regarding some of the counties. Cornwall has decreased since 1831 and Herefordshire and Shropshire since 1871. In Cornwall in 1891-1901, the excess of births over deaths was 26,846, and the loss by migration 26,838. In Herefordshire in the same period the excess of births over deaths was 9,576, and the loss from migration 11,382.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

A PRICELESS TREASURE.

"Did you hear of the lovely wedding present Jane's father is going to give her?"

"No. What is it?"

"It's a hired girl, warranted perfect in every particular, and guaranteed to hold her job for a whole year!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DISAPPOINTED.

Cook—Yez look disappointed, Mary.

Maid—Oi am. Oi broke six glasses awn now Oi foind out they wor not cut glass at all.—Chicago Daily News.

THEIR USE.

"What I don't see," remarked the Cheerful Idiot, "is the use of scientists discovering new metals like radium and polonium, that costs thousands of dollars an ounce."

"It is done for the benefit of the future trillionaires," replied the Wise Guy. "They can get rid of some of their money by building yachts, automobiles and airships out of those metals."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CONFUSED.

"Did you say a chicken chews its food with its gizzard?" asked the little boy with the high forehead.

"Yes; that is practically the process."

"If that is the case," he queried sweetly, "how can a chicken tell whether it has the toothache or the stomach ache."—Washington Star.

THEN HE STOPPED THE CLOCK.

May—Oh, George, papa set the alarm for 10:30 tonight.

George—Indeed! Didn't you remark the other night that the ticking was monotonous and annoyed you?—Chelsea Gazette.

CRACKED LONG AGO.

Wigg—That was a pretty old joke Borem cracked at dinner.

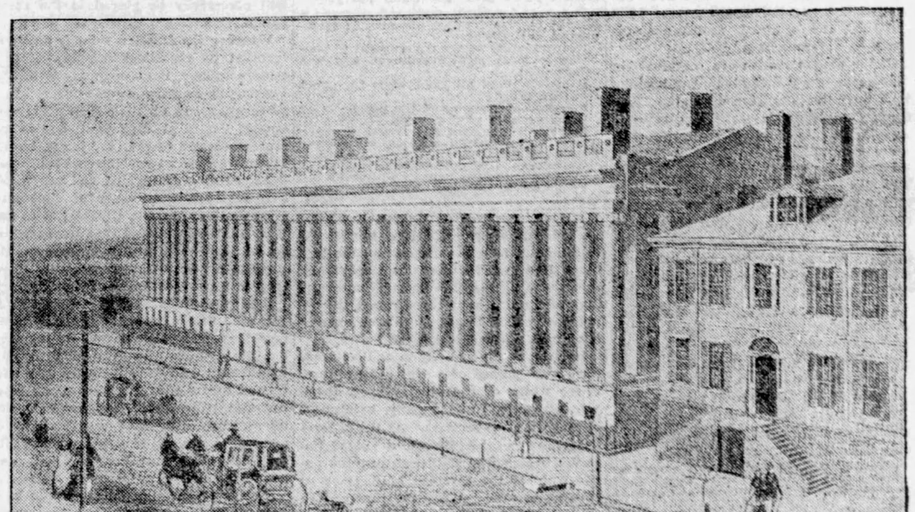
Wagg—Borem didn't crack it. That joke has been cracked for years.—Philadelphia Record.

Uncle Sam's Money Box

George U. Marvin Gives The Blade Readers a Clear Insight Into the Vast Workings of the Treasury Department.

The Blade Bureau,
1427 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., June 27.

Running along the side of Fifteenth street for nearly three squares, and directly at the head of Pennsylvania avenue, stands the great Treasury building, where Uncle Sam conducts his financial operations. Here he hoards his millions upon millions of dollars, and keeps as sharp an eye on every cent as the most beggarly miser, who counts his money and worships at the feet of his Golden God. In this massive structure of stone, beautiful in its simplicity and unostentatious architecture, operations are conducted on a scale of magnitude, beside which those of the largest private enterprises appear as nothing.



THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FROM 1840 TO 1855.
(From the original in the possession of Mr. James F. Hood.)

Think of a concern where the receipts each day are way beyond a million dollars and the expenditures almost as much, where, to be accurate, in one twenty-four hours, $1,834,153.72 came came rolling in while $1,430,000 went out and all done quietly and without the loss of so much as a penny.

That was what happened on Wednesday last, the 22nd day of June, and business was only fairly good at that. If one goes into the building, the guide will point out the government vault where over $229,000,000 are stored away in gold, silver and notes, and perhaps he will let the visitor hold a package of greenbacks in which are more than $1,000,000. If the shock is survived, the sensation is a queer one.

In all this great world of ours, there is no institution quite like the Treasury Department of the United States, and while people in a general way have an understanding as to what it does, there is a lack of knowledge as to its particular functions and the multitude of things over which it has supervision.

The building which formed the nucleus of the present structure, was completed in 1842 and about it the marvelous story is told that its total cost was but $660,773, while the plans of the architect contemplated an expenditure of $1,500,000. About this has been erected the present building from time to time as the needs of the department demanded. The South wing was completed and occupied in September, 1861.

After the outbreak of the civil war, operations were suspended, owing to the inability to successfully and pleasantly work with confederates camping on the outskirts of the city. It was 1864 before the west wing was done, and 1869, before the north wing was completed and the building finished as it now stands, at a total cost of $6,127,465.32.

No better example of Grecian architecture can be found in the United States, if in all the world, than this imposing structure of stone, 260x466 feet, consisting of a basement, sub-basement, three stories and an attic. The north, west, and south facades are adorned with large porticoes, the pediments of which are supported by eight large monolithic granite columns of the Ionic order. While the east facade in ornamented by a lofty colonnade of thirty massive Ionic sandstone columns.

It is small wonder that a famous forparts of the government machinery. Unengine, which makes one of the chief der him, and for which he is personally responsible, there are sixteen distinct and clearly separated bureaus. There were twenty-three until but a short time ago, when seven were taken away, and transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

But sixteen are enough. They keep him busy and leave no time for side play. These bureaus are that of the supervising architect, engraving and printing, life-saving service, register of treasury, treasurer of the United States, comptroller of the currency, commissioner of internal revenue, director of the mint, marine hospital service, comptroller of the treasury and auditors for the departments of the treasury, war, interior, navy, state and postoffice.

Each of these has sub-divisions, until the total runs into the hundreds. There are three assistant secretaries to the treasurer. They are the men close to him, who sit at his counsel board, and with him, conduct the work of the department. To each secretary the supervision of bureaus and divisions is assigned. This assignment is now: To Assistant R. B. Armstrong, who, by the way, is the youngest within the history of the treasury, office of the life-saving service, division of customs, division of special agents and the division of revenue cutter service; to Assistant Charles H. Keep, the office of the director of the mint, the division of public moneys, the division of loans and currency, the division of bookkeeping and warrants and the division of stationery, printing and blanks; to Assistant Horace A. Taylor, office of the supervising architect, office of the chief clerk and superintendent, the miscellaneous division and the division of mails and files. This enumeration shows the great variety of interests covered by the work of the department, many of which bear but little relation to one another and yet all of which fit into the whole, like links in a chain.

The bureau through which the secretary conducts his business to the largest extent, with the other bureaus, is that known as the office of the secretary of the treasury. It is the main avenue from which the others lead as side streets, to less important places. This office is divided into eleven divisions. Each of these divisions has its own work clearly cut out and apart from that of any other.

The treasury service now embraces about 26,000 officers and employes, some 5,000 of whom are in the departmental service in Washington. The papers and records relating to the appointment, promotion, removal and reduction of these officers and employes, are kept in the appointment division. Under the division of bookkeeping and warrants comes the keeping of all accounts relating to the receipt and disbursement of the revenues. Here are prepared all warrants for receiving money into the treasury or paying it out. But the division does more. It prepares and keeps all appropriation, sinking fund, public debt and Pacific railroad accounts. It compiles the annual estimate of appropriations required for the service of every department of the government and a digest of appropriations made at each session of congress. Moreover it prepares statements of the annual receipts and expenditures, monthly statements of the public debt, and daily statements showing the financial condition of the treasury. So taking it all together this is, as may be imagined, a busy place.

To the division of public moneys is given the supervision of the several subtreasuries, of which there are nine, located at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. It also has the designation and supervision of National bank depositories, which, by the decision of the courts, are a part of the treasury.

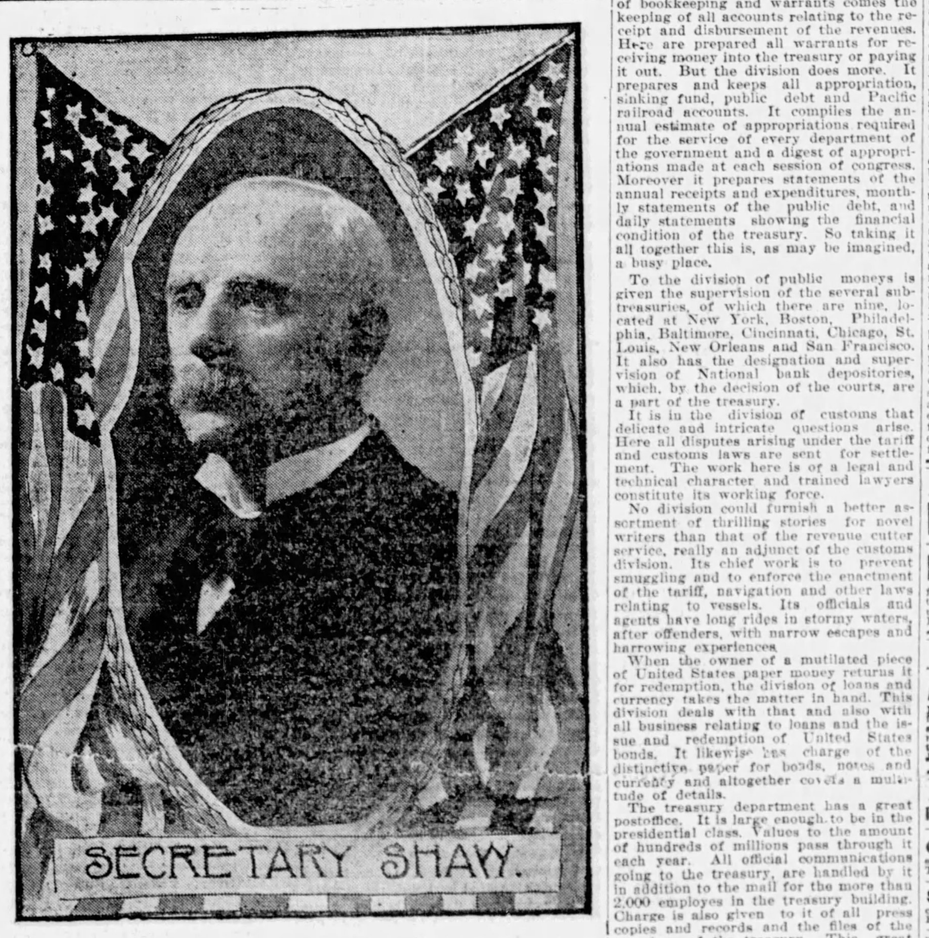
It is in the division of customs that delicate and intricate questions arise. Here all disputes arising under the tariff and customs laws are sent for settlement. The work here is of a legal and technical character and trained lawyers constitute its working force.

No division could furnish a better assortment of thrilling stories for novel writers than that of the revenue cutter service, really an adjunct of the customs division. Its chief work is to prevent smuggling and to enforce the enactment of the tariff, navigation and other laws relating to vessels. Its officials and agents have long rides in stormy waters, after offenders, with narrow escapes and harrowing experiences.

When the owner of a mutilated piece of United States paper money returns it for redemption, the division of loans and currency takes the matter in hand. This division deals with that and also with all business relating to loans and the issue and redemption of United States bonds. It likewise has charge of the distinctive paper for bonds, notes and currency and altogether covers a multitude of details.

The treasury department has a great postoffice. It is large enough to be in the presidential class. Values to the amount of hundreds of millions pass through it each year. All official communications going to the treasury, are handled by it in addition to the mail for the more than 2,000 employes in the treasury building. Charge is also given to it of all press copies and records and the files of the secretary of the treasury. This great postoffice is under the control of the division of mails and files.

From this it can be seen that the treasury department covers a multitude of things touching the everyday life and the welfare of the people. It needs a big building, in which to conduct its business, and fortunately the government has furnished such a structure.



A DESERVED REPROOF.

A woman who will whip a child at all is entirely out of the modern way of thinking regarding child rearing, but when she thus inflicts corporal punishment, and then continues the operation because the little one cries, she exhibits but a small amount of common sense. A little girl had been naughty, there was no doubt of that, and the angry mother (ah, the pity of it) was allowing her maternal hand to fall upon the small, defenseless body with considerable force, and, while the child screamed loudly, the mother accompanied her blows with:

"Be still, I tell you! Stop crying! Stop crying this minute!"

Then the small person turned defiantly, and between sobs asked: "Well, how am I agoin' to stop cryin', when you keep a-spankin' me all the time to make me cry?"

Painkiller PERRY DAVIS'
The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—cramps, diarrhoea and all bowel complaints

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Maimed—Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Health and Life and Youth.

My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered, I Send to You Free for the Asking.

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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

POLITICS AND THE POSTAL SCANDAL

While the Democratic press is pointing to the postoffice scandal as a Republican affair, and an evidence of Republican incompetency, it is well to remember that August Machen was, up to the McKinley era, one of the most uncompromising of Democrats, a rank free trader and an avowed enemy to Republican principles. He was graduated from the Toledo postoffice where he drew a salary from Uncle Sam during the administration of Postmaster Lorenz, who was also indicted a few days ago. Like Machen, Lorenz was a Democrat and held office in this city as a Democrat. Machen secured an appointment under Cleveland because of a family pull, there being a remote relationship, and it was only after President McKinley's election that he experienced a change of heart. Of course, the retention of his job was no inducement.

Former Congressman Driggs, who was indicted in Brooklyn yesterday, is also a Democrat, and when the probe has completed its work, it will develop that the Democratic press dwells in a very ordinary glass house.

NEGRO PEONS.

The United States district attorneys in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi have certainly been neglectful of their duties, or they would have brought the peonage system, practiced upon negroes, to an end long ago. The statutes of the United States cover the subject completely. For instance, one section provides that if two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the national constitution, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and be imprisoned not more than ten years. Another section provides that any person who kidnaps or carries away another person with the intent to sell that person into involuntary servitude, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or be imprisoned for not more than five years or be subjected to both fine and imprisonment. The third section bears directly upon the peon system, and is as follows:

Every person who holds, arrests, returns or causes to be held, arrested or returned, or in any manner aids in the arrest or return of any persons to a condition of peonage, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both.

But in Alabama, at least, the efforts to correct this evil was started by two state judges, both types of the old-time Southerner, who declared that the so-called labor contract law of that state to be in violation of both the state and the national constitutions. The first case in Alabama resulted in the conviction of J. W. Pace, one of the wealthiest planters in Talapoosa county. He was given the fire-year penalty. In the United States and at Macon, Georgia, a fine of $1,000 each was imposed upon three men for holding a negro in peonage. Judge Speer suspended the fine during good behavior. In doing this, he warned the public of the purpose of the court to enforce the law without fear or favor. It is believed the system will be abandoned at once, now that public attention has been called to it. It does not appear that it was employed to any great extent, but a number of cases are known in the four states given above.

In Alabama, and probably the other states named, state and county convicts, instead of being put into prisons, are leased out to work for planters or others operating large industries, the state retaining supervision and employing men to see that the prisoners are treated humanely. This seems to have given the idea of peonage to those who have practiced it, they taking ignorant negroes for their victims. Here is a case which shows the method:

In 1901 a young negro was working for a cotton buyer at Goodwater, Ala., and had agreed to work for a specified time. He was paid $1 and given permission to go about two miles and a half into the country, with the understanding that he would return in three days. Before the expiration of the period agreed upon and while he was returning to his work, the negro was arrested, charged with breaking his contract, arraigned before a justice of the peace and fined, the amount with costs being $5.50. Being unable to pay or to give security he was tried again and the justice sentenced him to "ninety days to the county," or to pay the original fine, which, on account of the second trial, was increased to $9.50. The young negro was confined in jail until morning, when he was transported to an adjoining county and sold to a contractor as convict laborer. He was compelled to sign an instrument which proved to be a contract to work for a year, but as the negro could neither read nor write and the instrument was not read to him, he had no idea of the plight into which he was putting himself.

This negro was a first-class farmhand, and after serving his year and two months more he discovered that his employer had no right to hold him. He attempted to escape, and, seizing a skiff moored in Coosa river, he crossed and took to the woods. Several hours elapsed before his escape was discovered and he made his way through the woods until late at night, when he lay down and slept until daybreak. Bloodhounds were put on his track and the man hunt lasted nearly three days. Finally the runaway was captured and taken back to the convict farm. There he received a severe whipping, a "blacksnake" being applied to his bare back.

Not content with inflicting such unjust and inhuman punishment upon an innocent man, his persecutors "tried" him before the contractor, who had no lawful right to sit as a justice. The negro was sentenced to one year's labor for breaking his contract and to six months more for stealing the skiff. He was then compelled to sign a new contract with his employer agreeing to work until August 4, 1904.

Of course, such methods could only be successful with grossly ignorant negroes, in sections remote from cities, which may be the reason they were not brought to public attention sooner. These methods were, of course, entirely illegal, both under state and national laws, and it is certain that peonage can not be practiced now that full publicity has been given to its methods.

THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

The most important feature in the adoption of a platform by the Iowa Democratic convention, was the decided turning-down which was given to Bryan and Bryanism. A resolution reaffirming the Kansas City platform was defeated by 464 to 355. A resolution demanding government ownership of railroads was turned down by a still greater majority. These things were done, notwithstanding Bryan's letter to the silver men in the convention, exhorting them to fight to the last ditch for free silver and the Kansas City pronouncement. In short, the Iowa Democrats have abandoned the leading issue of the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and arrayed themselves for battle on different lines.

Of the planks which are national in their scope, the principal one is a harking back to the outworn tariff question, in a plank demanding "a tariff for revenue only." To this is added a repetition of the falsehood that the tariff affords a "shelter" for trusts and combinations. The election of United States senators by the people is demanded, but the wise men of the West did not give any reasons why they desire to alter the fundamental ideas on which the fathers based the constitution. An effort is made to revive the dead issue of "imperialism," by a demand that the United States shall now, if not quicker, give independence to the Philippines and Porto Rico. Why were Guam, Samoa and Hawaii excepted?

The platform ignores free silver, but the bent of the Democratic mind toward financial folly is shown in the plank treating of currency. Here is the curious utterance:

We condemn the Republican party for its financial policies, which would foist on the country an unstable currency based on uncertain private securities.

We protest against the plan presented in the Aldrich bill recently before the United States Senate by which the money of the nation shall be loaned to capitalists upon the bonds and securities of private corporations as an effort to give value and stability to watered bonds and securities of corporations and trusts, many of which are maintaining monopolies in defiance of law and public sentiment.

We insist that the integrity of the money of the nation be guarded with zealous care, and demand that it shall be sufficient in volume to meet the needs of the business interests of the country, and that it shall be safeguarded by careful legislation so as to prevent the gamblers of Wall street from cornering the money market, thus inflicting untold injury upon smaller business men, the farmers and the laborers of the land.

There is no proposition advanced by any Republican which would tend to give us an unstable currency. On the contrary, the effort is, not only among Republican members, but Democratic ones, who understand finance, to jealously guard the stability of all forms of money, and to give the means of enlarging the paper currency in times when more money is needed, with means of elasticity provided to reduce the volume when abundant. Too much paper money means depreciation always, and a proper elasticity is a sine qua non of stability. And elasticity is not alone the property of stretching, but of springing back to the original size when the stress is removed.

The second paragraph of the above quotation, referring to the Aldrich bill, is simply a falsehood. There is no provision of that measure to loan "the money of the nation" to anybody. It provides a means of extending National bank circulation by using gilt-edged securities as a basis for circulation, along with government bonds. Millions of money is borrowed daily by private parties from financial institutions upon such security, with perfect safety; and there is no reason the government cannot be made absolutely safe. The plank is an appeal to ignorance and prejudice. The third paragraph is a mixture of sense and nonsense. To preserve the "integrity" of the money of the country, and to secure an adequate volume, is the precise policy to which the Republican party is committed; and it won two notable victories in 1896 and 1900 in preserving the integrity of our money against desperate democratic efforts to debase and degrade it. The howl about the gamblers of Wall street cornering the money market is bosh. The money market cannot be cornered, and every intelligent Iowa Democrat knows it.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

There is no indication that the President has changed his previously-announced purpose of calling congress to meet in extra session on November 9. The call will specify two purposes—to provide reciprocal trade with Cuba, and to enact financial legislation along the lines of the Aldrich bill, which failed in the last congress.

That is the order of importance according to the ideas of the President, and his advisers in the house of representatives. The leaders in the senate change the order; they put financial legislation first, and after that Cuban reciprocity—if they can find time for it. A sub-committee of the senate finance committee has spent some time at Hot Springs, Virginia, working on a currency measure; but no one of the upper house seemed to take any interest in the reciprocity question.

In connection with this status of opinion in the senate, which is inimical to the President's strong desire that reciprocity shall be arranged with Cuba, comes the interesting story that Speaker-to-be Cannon, of Illinois, proposes to try conclusions with the senate. The phrase, "overshadowing senate," correctly designates the fact that the upper house has had more than its share of influence for some time. Mr. Cannon was chairman of the committee on appropriations in the last house of representatives, and he had to yield, time and again, in conference committee, to what he deemed the arrogant demands of the senate, in order to get necessary legislation through. Your Uncle Joe is not a man to take kindly to this kind of dictation, and the indications are that, as speaker, he will throw down the gage of battle to the dominating influence of the senate.

He has had the wisdom to range all the younger members of the house on his side, and will endeavor to make headway against the senate, which really not only bosses the house but to some extent the administration. The extra session is the chosen time for the test of strength, and the financial bill, as it comes from the senate, will be made the crucial question. This is not because Mr. Cannon, or a majority of the house Republicans, object to this financial legislation; but the fight will be a protest against half a dozen senators assuming to dictate to the house what it shall do. If Mr. Cannon succeeds, he will have restored the house to its rightful place as a co-ordinate legislative branch; if he fails, the "overshadowing senate" will be confirmed as boss of the house.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

The Socialists, or rather Social Democrats (as they call their party) of Germany, do not by any means, stand for the same things as the visionaries enrolled as Socialists in the United States. They are not attacking the existing social order. Their platform embraces, in its most important items, demands for changes, all of which are in actual operation in the United States. Here is the platform of the German Social Democratic party, which elected about 75 members of the new Reichstag, making greater gains than any other party:

One vote for every man and woman; a holiday on election day; payment of members of parliament.
Responsibility of the government to parliament; local self-government and the referendum.
Substitution of militia system for great standing army.
Freedom of speech and the press.
Legal equality of the sexes.
Disestablishment of the churches.
Free non-sectarian schools, with compulsory attendance.
Gratuitous legal proceedings.
Free medical attendance and burials.
Progressive income and inheritance taxes.

It will be seen that the people of the United States have all these things, excepting full female suffrage and the last three itmes—and these are secondary matters to the German Social Democrats. Its platform is a protest against the repressive policy begun by Bismarck and continued under the present kaiser.

In 1874, at the instigation of Bismarck, laws were passed of a repressive nature, under which over a hundred periodicals were suppressed in Germany, because of opposition to these laws. At the funeral procession of Liebknecht, a noted Socialist, which was 45,000 strong, the police forbade the carrying of flags or of funeral wreaths. A few months ago, the Emperor Wilhelm made a public address at the funeral of Herr Krupp, at Essen. That town is made up of the employes of the great Krupp works. At the recent election, Essen gave 22,705 Social Democratic votes, as against only 4,400 in 1898.

The outlook is for lively times in the new Reichstag, when it begins its sessions. The Social Democrats are determined to assert the constitutional rights of the German people, which have been filched away to a degree by the monarchy. There will be a determined fight on the German tariff on imported articles of food, which was imposed to placate the agrarians who represent the farmers and stock-raisers of Germany. The growth of the Social Democratic vote, put the government in a position where eventually it must take sides with one and against the other—a condition which will prove very embarrassing.

The Social Democrats do not attack the emperor. They desire to maintain the hereditary monarch as the nation's executive, but to make the Reichstag the governing power, as is the case in England. Herr Bebel clearly defined this attitude in a speech answering the kaiser's address at Essen, when he said: "We are adversaries of the monarchy, but not adversaries of the person of the monarch. The monarch is a monarch born. He cannot help himself. He certainly is innocent of his birth. By the accident of birth, being the first born, he has become monarch. We have, therefore, nothing to bring against the person of the emperor. But, as is happening now, whenever at relevant or irrelevant opportunities, we are the objects of violent insults, we would not be men of flesh and blood if we did not resent them. It is a scandal, as it is, that we submit with tied hands."

A PUPPET KING.

King Peter of Servia finds himself in a very delicate position at the outset of his reign, Russia and Austria, while recognizing his accession, couple therewith a strong demand that he shall bring the assassins of King Ferdinand and Queen Draga to punishment. Great Britain and Holland have withdrawn their ministers, and declined to have diplomatic relations with Servia until the regicides are punished. Germany and France are pursuing a waiting policy, and the United States has taken the same course. We have had three Presidents stricken down by assassins, and neither our people nor this government can look with much favor on the man who seats himself on a throne which was vacated by butcherly murder.

The new king's path is hedged about by difficulties. He owes his throne to the conspirators who planned and executed the murder of his predecessor. They have absolute control of the army. The vast majority of the Servian people applaud the assassinations. If Peter attempts to obey the wishes of Russia and Austria-Hungary, he will have an insurrection on his hands, with the extreme probability that he will share the fate of the murdered Alexander. The power which opened his way to the throne and placed him thereon, dominates and will dominate his government. He is but a puppet in the hands of this red-handed band of regicides. The attitude of the great nations of the world, is that they cannot tolerate the presence in the government of Servia, of the actual murderers, nor recognize a king who fails to make amends for the crime. Yet if Peter attempts to satisfy them, he will go the way of his predecessor, unless Russia and some other power steps in and uses the strong hand. Peter's position is pitiable.

ANOTHER BURNING BY MOB.

Delaware comes to the front with the lynching and burning of a negro. His crime was a most revolting one—the assault and murder of a young girl. The criminal was promptly arrested and put in jail, and his trial would have come in due course. But the procedure of law in administering justice was too slow for a number of fanatical hotheads, who stirred up a mob, which made an attack upon the workhouse near Wilmington, where the criminal was imprisoned.

It is said there were guards and policemen enough in the building to have defended it against the mob, but they were cowards, and allowed the prisoner to be taken. They should all be punished severely for their cowardice. They should have maintained the supremacy of law and order, even had they been obliged to kill the advance guard of the mob. There is not the smallest doubt that the negro would have been convicted and executed for his atrocious crime. This power of mob lawlessness is becoming increasingly frequent in the United States and needs strong repression. The people who are urging this government to protest to Russia against the Kisheneff outrages would do better to confine their efforts to this side of the Atlantic, and suppress the tendency to mob crimes due to the same cause—race hatred.

THAT PETITION TO THE CZAR.

President Roosevelt has determined to forward the petition of American Jews, regarding the Kisheneff outrages. He is prompted to do this by the belief that the Czar is so hedged about by bureaucrats that he gets no intimation of the state of public feeling in the United States and in other civilized countries, regarding these horrors. Sent officially by the President of the United States, it will necessarily be placed in the czar's hands.

Whether the Russian ruler is really so ignorant as the American Jewish petitioners assume, is an open question. The President's aversion to race or religious persecutions, in all their forms, is very strong; but in yielding to it, and to the representations of the petitioners, he has taken a course at variance with international custom, and which will very probably result in a cessation of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia. It is intimated that the czar will not be allowed to see the petition, as the Russian prime minister will refuse to receive it for transmission to his sovereign.

It is very doubtful if this step will do any good to the Jews in Russia. Secretary Hay earnestly opposed the sending, but his opinion was overborne by the President. Mr. Hay believes that the United States should adhere to its long-followed policy of refraining from any interefrence with the internal affairs of another power. Had any American citizen, born or naturalized, suffered any loss in person or property at Kisheneff, our right to demand redress would have been undoubted; but there were none. Our interference is really unwarranted, and will doubtless be strongly resented.

CASSINI IS ANGRY.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, is reported as being very angry over the decision of the President to transmit the Jewish petition concerning the Kisheneff outrages to St. Petersburg. Cassini's anger makes little difference to anybody. His astonishing performances in falsehood in connection with the Manchurian incident some time ago brought him into deserved contempt at Washington. Very probably the reason may there be found for the sending of the petition to our charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg instead of through Cassini.

The Russian goes to Europe within a few days, and it is not probable he will ever come back. After his duplicity in the Manchurian matter, his influence with the state department has become nil, and both the President and Secretary Hay would welcome a successor. At Friday's cabinet meeting the President is reported as having used vigorous language in regard to Cassini and his double-dealing; and if Russia desires any faith put in the representations of her minister at Washington, she must replace Cassini by a man who can lie more artistically.

COUNSELS A RACE WAR.

At a meeting called in Chicago to raise funds for the family of David Wyatt, the negro lynched at Belleville, Ill., Rev. C. H. Thomas, who presided, said among other things:

If this lynching and burning is not stopped by the constituted authorities, then I say to every black man, "go sell your coat and buy a gun to defend yourself."

This advice, coming from the lips of any man, under any circumstances, would attract attention; but given as it was by an ordained minister to an assemblage of colored people, it should cause serious reflection.

We are educating the colored man to know his rights and to claim them, and we cannot therefore blame him if he demands the privilege vouchsafed him by the constitution of trial by jury, and when denied him by a frenzied mob, if he sells his life as dearly as possible. It is coming to a point where we shall have an open race war, unless our courts act with more promptitude and our jail officials do not afford better protection to the prisoners entrusted to their care. Fully one-half the lynchings could have been averted had the law been invoked without delay, while the other half may be attributed to incompetent sheriffs, who are only too ready to yield to a mob.

Many of these examples of mob violence follow the commission of a crime so heinous and brutal that it is small wonder that the friends and relatives of the victims lose their reason; but there are always enough law-abiding people in any community to hold these disordered minds in check until the law takes its course. Their neglect to do this throws upon them a good measure of the responsibility.

THE LAKE LEVELS.

Last winter an act of congress was passed giving authority to the secretary of state to secure the co-operation of the British government in an effort to maintain an adequate depth of water in the Great Lakes. Mr. Hay is now corresponding with London regarding the matter. If Great Britain agrees, a joint international commission will be appointed, three members to be named by each government, which will study the problem of the causes and the correction of the wide variations in the lake levels, which are the cause of much trouble to the great modern freighters. On this subject, the Chicago Tribune recently remarked:

This question has been discussed for years, and exhaustive investigations have been made by the deep waterway commission. It has been decided that the best location for the dam is at the foot of Lake Erie, just below Buffalo. Many distinguished engineers have advocated the location of the dam in Niagara river below Tonawanda, but the board found, upon investigation, that a dam located at this point would be less effective and more expensive than at the foot of Lake Erie.

The project will cost $?96,923, according to the estimates of the deep waterway commission. The work already done will be of great value to the international commission and will facilitate the reaching of a conclusion.

A dam at that point would be of the greatest value to Lake Erie ports, especially to Toledo. We have here the largest harbor on the lakes, with the possible exception of Duluth, and certainly the best protected one. The raising of the normal level of Lake Erie three or four feet would give ample water for vessels of the deepest draught, and promote our commerce more than the expenditure of the total cost of the dam in dredging Toledo's straight channel and the harbor.

SUFFRAGE IN VERMONT.

The "dominant race"—the whites—of the state in the South with a superabundant negro population, have discovered a new method whereby they can effectually neutralize the black vote, without resorting to an educational qualification, and a "grandfather clause" exception thereto, in their state constitutions.

They have discovered that Vermont has a suffrage qualification which will exactly cover their own case. In Vermont all those shall be excluded from the suffrage "who have not attained the approbation of the board of civil authority of the town in which they reside."

The Atlanta Constitution is jubilant over this. It says it wants nothing better than a similar provision to tie the hands of the black citizens of the South. It predicts that the Vermont idea "would really work with charming effectiveness in shutting out the venal and ignorant voters of our precincts, whether white or black." Of course, we all understand that its power would be used against the negroes, and that white voters, ignorant or not, would be allowed to enjoy the right of voting.

The proposition thus advanced is a serious one. That Vermont has such a statute, is true. That it has never been used in that state to disfranchise negroes is also true. That it could be used for such a purpose admits of no dispute. Neither inlanguage nor spirit does it contravene the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The supreme court of the United States can hardly, by the strongest stretch of interpretation, hold otherwise. If the court upholds the Vermont statute the South will at once adopt it and nothing can stop it. And then the southern negro will be disfranchised as effectually as he is now, but without the remote glimmer of hope before him that the federal courts may intervene and hand him back the ballot.

Mr. Jackson, the American minister at Belgrade, has not been withdrawn. He still remains at his post, but as he has received no instructions from our state department, he has not presented himself to King Peter. He was accredited to King Alexander, and must have new credentials to the new ruler. Whether these will be forwarded appears to depend upon the attitude of Peter toward the assassins of his predecessor.

In the interest of our own August, we would inquire of Col. Maschin, of Servia, how he pronounces his name.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Canal Treaty.

Those broad intimations from Washington that the president's patience was well-nigh exhausted as a result of Colombia's haggling over the canal treaty seem to have had their effect at Bogota. Latest reports from there indicate that the treaty will be ratified "without any unusual delay," probably in ten days or two weeks. It is well. The United States will build the canal, and Colombia might as well qualify for that ten million dollars while she can.

To Probe the Frauds.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who is one of the men to aid the department of justice in prosecuting the criminals of the postoffice department, is so well known as a friend of pure government that he can be expected to do as well at this special task as Mr. Folk is doing in St. Louis. Mr. Holmes Conrad, who is also to aid Mr. Knox in this matter, was one of Mr. Olney's assistants when the Massachusetts man was attorney general. Virginians speak of him as a very able lawyer. It is pleasant to note the character of these men, indicating a determination to restore public confidence in a sadly demoralized department.

What Was Expected.

"It is expected that the question of the punishment of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga will be allowed to lapse," says a dispatch from Belgrade. A little while ago the world was informed that the emperor of Austria-Hungary had expressed his disapprobation of the murders so strongly that only an expurgated version of his telegram had been made public. But this is not the first time that the powers' actions have failed to square with their professions. Otherwise Abdul the damned had long since ceased to reign in Constantinople.

Won't Receive Petition.

The Russian government has learned with regret of President Roosevelt's determination to present the American-Jewish petition regarding the Kisheneff affair. It is given out that the American charge will be received cordially when he presents the petition, which will be returned with the assurance that Russia cherishes no ill-will toward the United States. Russia will adhere to its policy of non-interference with the internal affairs of other nations, and will claim the privilege of the same treatment for itself.

The Cuban Treaty.

Advices from Cuba lately have tended to strengthen the belief that the Cubans are anxious to see a conclusion of the treaty negotiations which have been so long pending. There is one unfavorable element in the situation, namely, the feeling aroused by indications of renewed opposition to reciprocity at Washington. It is felt that this feeling may complicate the situation as regards the treaties, and that some of the opposition senators may make the rumored antagonism to reciprocity a pretext for deferring the ratification of the other treaties until the winter session of the Cuban congress. As things are at present, it would seem as if another period of delay were in prospect, though of course under the Platt amendment the treaties must be carried into effect.

New Spot on Saturn.

Something has happened on the planet Saturn, and that potent detective of celestial changes, Prof. E. E. Barnard, of Yerkes observatory, has reported the facts. He has seen a conspicuous white spot on the disc of the planet three seconds north of the center. This spot crossed the central meridian at 21 hours 42 minutes Greenwich mean time. It is not difficult to detect a white spot on Saturn, for the disc is of an ashen grey and marked by belts showing faint colors, but chiefly shades of gray. Saturn is the most interesting planet of the solar system on account of its marvelous ring system.

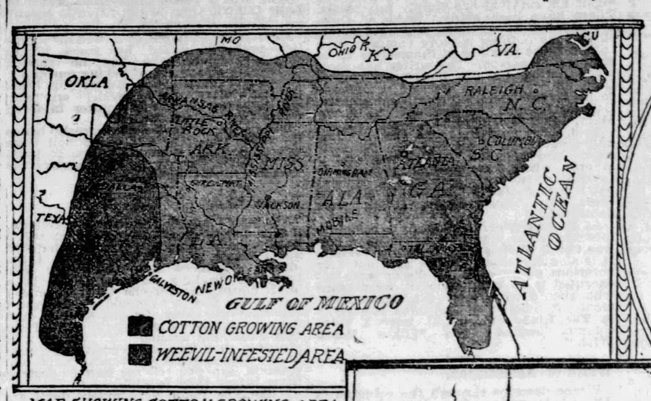
The Amended Land Bill.

The Irish members of parliament have had their way with the land bill. Mr. Wyndham has agreed to abolish the minimum rate of purchase, so that landlords and tenants may make what bargains they choose. It may be doubted, however, if this improves the measure, which as it stood provided that in holdings on a rent basis fixed since the act of 1896 the purchase annuity and perpetual rent charges should be not less than 10 nor more than 30 per cent below the existing rent, and that in holdings on a rent basis fixed before 1896 these charges should be not less than 20 nor more than 40 per cent below the existing rent. Mr. Redmond's amendment proposed to change the minimum reduction to 15 to 25 per cent respectively. The arrangement accepted by Mr. Wyndham reduces the moral obligation of the landlord and makes the matter one of bargaining. However, it is doubtless better to have the amended bill than no bill at all.

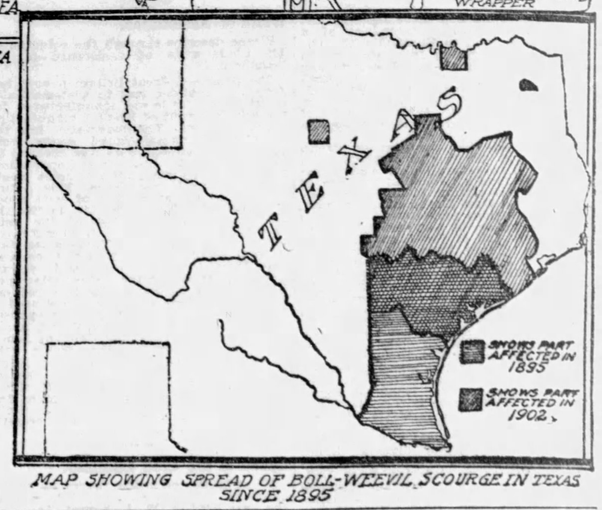
Commercial Treaty With China.

It was announced last week that the Chinese authorities had decided to transfer the negotiations relative to the new commercial treaties to Pekin, and that a strong protest against this step was made by the United States commissioners. Later advices indicate that this protest, coupled with one made by the Japanese commissioners, has led the Chinese authorities to abandon their original intention. This fact seems to bear out the belief that the prospects for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations are satisfactory. The United States agrees to a surtax on imports into China in consideration of the abolition of the likin tax, which is a system of transit dues that has long burdened internal commerce. The Chinese government will be benefited because the customs will be collected by its own officials at entry ports, instead of being partly diverted by thieving provincial officers. There continues, it seems, to be a hitch over the question of the open ports, especially Mukden and Taku-Shan, but the officials at Washington seem to be very confident of a satisfactory solution of this difficulty being reached.

COTTON PEST THAT ROBBED TEXAS OF $20,000,000 LAST YEAR



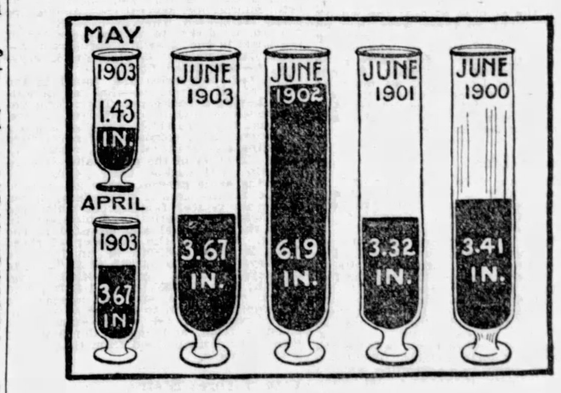
MAP SHOWING COTTON-GROWING AREA AND WEEVIL-INFESTED AREA



MAP SHOWING SPREAD OF BOLL-WEEVIL SCOURGE IN TEXAS SINCE 1895

Washington, June 27.—Daniel J. Sully, who took the cotton market by the throat and squeezed a million or two into his own pockets a few weeks ago, made no error when he said that the cotton industry of this country was imperilled. And then he named the cotton boll weevil as the greatest single menace, he simply paralleled the long standing opinion of the scientists of the department of agriculture. A vigilant corps of these clever men, under the direction of Dr. L. C. Howard, the government entomologist, is now fighting this deadly insect in Texas. Deadly is a mild term for a pest that robs the cotton growers of millions yearly. If there were a national industrial ledger kept, the page for the cotton industry of the state of Texas in 1902 would contain an item like this: "Paid to the cotton boll weevil, $20,000,000."

SOME WEATHER IN JUNE.



The month of June, which is slipping quietly by, has accomplished at least a few things which will make it known in posterity, as posterity is looked upon from the office of the weather man.

The normal temperature of June in its right mind, is 70 degrees, yet this June has maintained an average of 64. This is as low as the average temperature of any June ever recorded in the local weather office. If the next few days are cool, June will have broken all records.

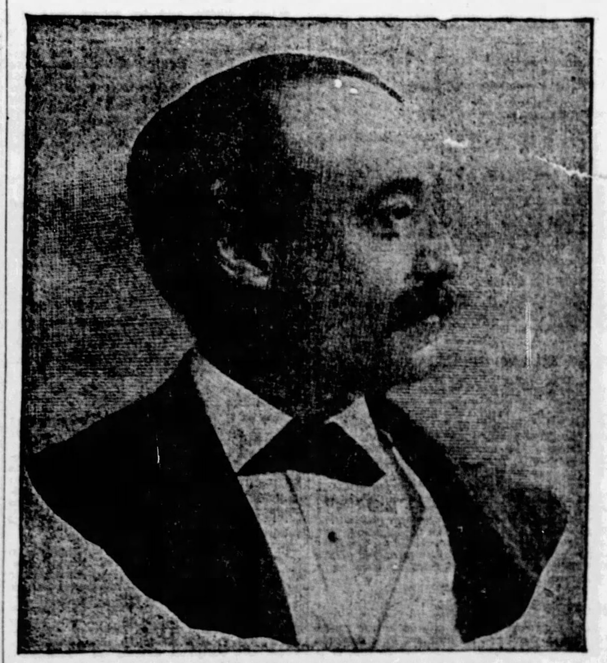
There were 16 rainy days out of the 25. The greatest number of rainy days in any June was in that of 1892, when 18 rainy days establishes the record.

The rainfall so far this month has been 3.67 inches. The normal rainfall is 3.42 inches, so the month is .25 inches ahead. On June 6, the greatest fall—1.61 inches—is recorded. The rainfall for April was 3.67 inches, and for May, 1.43. May was extraordinarily dry.

In June, 1902, the rainfall was very heavy, 6.19 inches. On four days, four inches or more fell. In June, 1901, the record was 3.32, and in 1900, June had a fall of 3.41 inches.

June of the present year was remarkable for the light drizzling rains, which made a slight record, but which annoyed seriously. The month is the rainest in the year, according to local records.

BONAPARTE ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT AS PROSECUTOR



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

Baltimore, Md., June 26.—Charles J. Bonaparte, of this city, who has been selected by the President to assist in the prosecution of those guilty of postal frauds, has accepted the appointment. Mr. Bonaparte is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Current Events.

Former Congressman Driggs indicted at New York for accepting $500 from Brandt-Dent company for securing postoffice department contract for that firm while holding government office.

Booker T. Washington in interview at his Tuskegee (Ala.) negro industrial school declared negro literary graduates are in great demand as teachers, and that need in south for artisans cannot be supplied; negro's reasoning power apparently well developed; foresight lacking.

President Roosevelt writes letter to Attorney General Knox suggesting employment of additional counsel to prosecute cases and assist in examining charges in postal service; declares there can be no greater offense against the government than breach of trust.

Walter Wellman says Senator Hanna and his friends will be called upon to give up Republican party leadership to new coterie, in which Senator Lodge is conspicuous.

Tornado sweeps over Iowa, demolishing buildings and destroying other property, but no lives are lost.

Alabama planter pleads guilty to eleven indictments on charge of peonage and is sentenced to five years' imprisonment in each case, to be served concurrently.

More indictments returned at Brooklyn and Baltimore in connection with postal frauds, and detectives expect soon to have evidence in half a dozen other cases ready for presentation to Washington grand jury.

C. N. Winter, a prominent contractor, is held to grand jury at Birmingham, Ala., on a charge of peonage in detaining a colored girl at his camp on the line of a new railroad.

American Car & Foundry Co.'s annual report for year ending April 30 shows surplus of $4,069,902, against $1,595,602 for 1902.

Erie railroad earnings for year reported at 4 per cent. on both first and second preferred and common shares; prediction made by London Financial Times that stock liquidation will go no further.

Fat babies declared by London Lancet to be unhealthy and judges criticised for awarding prizes to them; obesity charged to o arfeeding with prepared foods; Chicago experts believe modified milk better.

J. C. Stubbs, traffic director for Harriman railroads, protested to interstate commerce commission against "vague" charges that excessive commissions were paid by Union Pacific to Peavy & Co.; intimation given than Santa Fe inspired them.

Public Works Commissioner D. W. H. Moreland ousted by Detroit, Mich., city council, following investigation of charges that he misapplied public funds; grand jury investigation threatened, but he is missing.

Municipal ownership and operation of State Island ferry line decided on by Mayor Low, of New York; purchase of present line proposed, and equipment with new boats at cost of $2,000,000.

Peonage common in southeastern Alabama; effort to correct worst abuses started by two Democratic judges, both southerners of old type; so-called contract labor law of that state declared opposed to both state and federal constitutions.

Possibility of race war discussed at Chicago-St. Paul conference of African Methodist Sunday School Association in Milwaukee; American civilization declared threatened and nation urged to act.

President Roosevelt decided to forward to czar of Russia B'nai B'rith society's petition against Jewish massacres; his cabinet surprised and opposition expressed by Secretary Hay; hint given by Russian ambassador that it is not wanted.

Postmaster General Payne ill from gastritis; his resignation unlikely unless compelled by bad health, in spite of contrary rumors.

Delaware in dread of race riots, owing to helpless attitude of the state government over burning of negro at Wilmington and subsequent street fights.

Bishop Potter, of New York, in an open letter, says Dr. Fullingham, of England, must be a lunatic in trying to apply Church of England rules to the church of New York.

President Mitchell, of the mine workers, says he will complete manuscript of his book soon, and expects to have first edition out September 1.

Fire at Milwaukee causes loss of $150,000 and causes panic in hotel, guests fleeing to the street in their night clothes.

Three negroes are lynched in Baker county, Georgia, for the murder of a white man. Negro who assaulted a white man in Concordia parish, Louisiana, is shot to death by a mob.

Sir Thomas Lipton dined on Friday with President Roosevelt and a number of mutual friends at the White House.

More conservative feeling prevails in industrial world as a result of so-called uncertain features and buyers are studying conditions before closing contracts.

Russia blamed by Chinese officials for their refusal to provide open ports at Mukden and Taku in pending commercial treaty; Russia disclaims designs on Manchuria to Washington officials.

Interior Minister Plethwe, of Russia, denies that the governor of Besserabia was refused permission to use force in checking the Kischeneff massacre.

Unofficial returns from the recent German elections show that the socialists made an increase of 43 per cent over the elections of 1898.

Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, by an amendment to clause one of the land bill practically saves the measure. The amendment is adopted unanimously in the house of commons.

Rebalioting in the reichstag elections result in a gain of 25 seats for the socialists.

Pope Leo held what is believed to be his last consistory; red hats conferred on new cardinals and blessing bestowed on crowds who watched the ceremony; his increasing weakness apparent.

King Peter of Servia took oath before national council to maintain constitution and protect country's independence; much confidence shown by him; review of troops held.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

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The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 85c.

THE BLADE.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons.....$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons..... 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

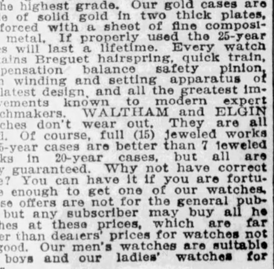
Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Ladies' Skirt, No. 9003.

Ecru pongee embroidered in small green flowers and polka dots is here effectively trimmed with lace dyed to match the



9003—Ladies' Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

green perfectly. It is a fad at present to have laces the same shade as the gown and the "one color scheme" is probably responsible for the extended vogue of dyed laces.

The skirt is made with a narrow front gore that has two tucks arranged on each side. These are narrow at the waist and increase in width toward the hem. The stitching terminates at the top of the flounce.

A circular side portion is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It is given full length and the flounce is applied. Several rows of shirring at the top of the flounce form a band that is headed by the lace. The flounce graduates in depth toward the back.

The back gore is very full and shirred closely in a narrow space at the belt. It falls in long graceful folds to the floor and trains slightly. Skirts in this style are made of China silk, mohair, veiling, albatross or any of the new silk and wool materials. It is also an appropriate mode for lawn, dimity, swiss and organdie. The flounce and circular portion may be elaborately trimmed with bands of lace latticed.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 6 yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern No. 9003 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

DO NOT FAIL to give the number of the pattern and the name, as they appear under the cut, and the number of inches bust measure you wish.

Boys' Blouse Suit, No. 9025.

For warm weather wear suits of butcher's linen, crash, galatea or cotton cheviot are far more comfortable than those of serge and flannel. Another good feature is that these materials will launder nicely and look well all season.

The suit illustrated is made of tan galatea with navy blue trimming, the combination being very pretty. The knickerbockers are shaped with the usual inside and outside seams, small darts at the top conforming the back to the figure. They are fastened to a seamless lining body which closes in the back and is faced with bands of blue and tan to simulate a shield.

The blouse is adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams the fulness at the lower edge being drawn in around the waist with an elastic that is passed through a casing. The garment slips over the head and has no front opening.

A broad sailor collar completes the neck, and a convenient pocket is inserted on the left side. The jaunty tie is of tan silk. Full sleeves are tucked at the waist to fit the arm and form a cuff.

Suits in this style are made of serge, flannel and cheviot for little boys and

9025—Boy's Blouse Suit.
4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

have broad white pique or linen collars.

To make the suit for a boy of six years will require two and one-quarter yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-quarter yard of contrasting material, and one-half yard of lining for the waist. The pattern, No. 9025, is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Ladies' Shirt Waist, No. 9030.

Ecru and red polka dot pongee is used for this stylish blouse, with red velvet ribbon and Persian embroidery for trimming.

It is mounted on a glove-fitting featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, where the slight fulness is arranged in small plaits.

The closing is made in double-breasted style with garnet buttons and buttonholes

9030—Ladies' Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

worked through a box plait that extends from shoulder to waist on the left side. Deep tucks in the waist are stitched down to form a pointed yoke and provide becoming fulness of the bust. Narrow red velvet ribbon applied on the edges makes an effective trimming.

A plain collar of Persian embroidery completes the neck and fastens on the left side. The puff sleeve is plain at the top and attached to the lower edge of a short fitted puff under a tuck on the end. The sleeves are very wide at the wrist where the fulness is arranged on bands that match the collar.

Waists in this style are made of India silk, taffeta, foulard, albatross and veiling, also linen, pique, lawn and madras. The tucks may be finished with narrow lace quilled, or bands of embroidery applied between the tucks.

To make the shirt waist in the medium size will require four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with three-eighths yards for trimming. The pattern, No. 9030, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girls' Box Coat With Stole Collar, No. 9038.

Pale gray voille is used for this stylish garment with white lace trimming. The lining is white taffeta.

The coat is adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams only, fits well on the

9038—Girl's Box Coat with Stole Collar.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

shoulders and falls loosely in box effect to the hem. The neck is completed with a broad collar that is shaped with deep points all around and extended to form long stole ends. These reach almost to the edge of the coat and are cut out diamond shaped at the ends.

Inside seams fit the bishop sleeves closely to the upper arm. They are very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on narrow lace cuffs. The sleeves droop well at the back.

Coats in this style may be made of taffeta, pongee, brilliantine, linen crash or pique, and trimmed with lace or embroidery. Frequently the collar is made of self fabric and adorned with lace motifs on the points and down the stole.

If three-quarter length is desired the pattern provides perforations for the correct shaping. Many of these garments are made with flowing sleeves (as shown in the small illustration), which are far cooler than the bishop models.

To make the coat for a girl of eight years will require three and one-half yards of material 22 inches wide, with one yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9038, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Shirred Waist With Square Yoke, No. 9024; Shirred Skirt With Yoke No. 8273.

Pale blue silk mull is here effectively trimmed with white lace and inserted tucking. The mull is embroidered with large black spots.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the

9024—Ladies' Shirred Waist with Square Yoke.
8273—Ladies' Skirt with Shirred Yoke.
Waist—38, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Skirt—22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

center back, and is faced with tucking to a square yoke depth, back and front. The full portion is shirred at the top and applied to outline the yoke. It is drawn down close to the belt at the back but blouses well in front over a soft belt of blue liberty satin ribbon. It is elaborately trimmed with lace.

A transparent collar of tucking completes the neck. The one-piece bishop sleeves are shirred near the top to form a fitted cap. Below the shirring it hangs loosely and is very wide at the lower edge where the fulness is arranged on a lace wristband, drooping gracefully at the back.

The skirt is made with a hip yoke of inserted tucking, fitted smoothly around the waist and over the hips with small darts. It closes invisibly at the center back, under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed.

Several rows of shirring are placed at the top of the full skirt which is adjusted to the lower edge of the yoke. It falls in soft folds to the floor, touching all around and training slightly at the back. Two rows of lace are applied as foot trimming and a rich decoration is placed just below the shirring.

Dresses in this mode may be made of organdie, silk muslin, soft silk, lawn, batiste, liberty satin or pongee, and trimmed with lace, ribbon, tucked chiffon, mousseline de soie and motifs of lace or chiffon.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-quarter yards of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9024, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material. The pattern, No. 8273, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

Plaited Coat With Stole Collar, No. 9041.

More attention is given to outside garments for summer wear than they have received for a long time. This is probably due to the fact that they are so tastefully designed and made of such thin material.

The coat illustrated is developed in white silk voille, unlined, making a cool and most appropriate garment for warm weather wear. It is simply adjusted with shoulder and under arm seams.

Two tucks on each side of an inverted box-plait in the center back are stitched down part way. In front there are three tucks that are stitched almost to the hem, the fulness from the tucks increasing the width at the lower edge.

The coat fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely in box effect. Deep tucks in the sleeve terminate near the wrist. The sleeves are very wide at the bottom, where fulness is arranged on lace cuffs. If a flowing sleeve is desired the cuffs may be omitted as shown in the small illustration.

A broad lace collar completes the neck and extends over the shoulders, giving them a fashionable droop. Long stole ends on the collar are extended below the coat in front. The stole is trimmed with fancy silk ornaments. Coats in this style made of linen, mercerized cotton and other heavy wash fabrics with coarse lace collars and cuffs are very fashionable.

9041—Ladies' Plaited Coat with Stole Collar.
34, 38 and 42 inch bust.

The mode may also be developed in shantung, pongee or brilliantine, and collars of self fabric trimmed with bands of Persian embroidery.

To make the coat in the medium size will require six yards of material 22 inches wide, with one and one-half yards of lace. The pattern, No. 9041, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

HELD A NEGRO PEON.

Macon, Ga., June 25.—In the United States court yesterday Judge Emory Speer imposed a fine of $1,000 each on three young men, William Shy, Arthur Clawson and Robert Turner, for holding a negro in involuntary servitude. He suspended the fine under conditions and so doing, he said:

"In view of the fact that this is the first crime of the kind which has ever occurred in Georgia, and because of the frank confession of the young men, sentence is imposed in order to convince the public that the purpose of the court is to warn and deter others from like crime. During good behavior fine is suspended upon payment of $100 by each."

The offense was that the young men, who are prominent farmers, caught a negro who was in debt to them, gave him a whipping and made him go to work for them.

Judge Speer said that the problem of the times could not be solved by harsh measures and wanted it distinctly understood that the laws of Georgia were against such treatment.

Emperor William inspected United States battleship Kearsarge at Kiel, talked with sailors and officers and cabled President Roosevelt thanks for compliment in sending squadron, and congratulated him on its appearance.

MAKES A SENSATION.

President's Decision to Forward the Jewish Petition.

Washington, June 27.—President Roosevelt's decision to forward the Hebrew petition to the Russian government is proving the greatest diplomatic sensation here since the Venezuelan imbroglio, writes the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. If the decision was a surprise to all the officials outside of the cabinet circle, the European diplomats who are still in the city were fairly astounded.

Ever since the B'ne B'rith's executive committee conferred with the President on June 15 it had been thought that the administration, realizing that further action would run the risk of provoking resentment in Russia, would not send the petition to St. Petersburg.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, did not expect the United States to take any action.

The forwarding of the B'ne B'rith's petition is a rebuke to Russia, according to the opinion from a high authority. It was represented to the Washington government that Russia would not try to influence China in the negotiation of the American Chinese commercial treaty, in which the United States expected to gain open ports in Manchuria.

The adiminstration later gained what it believes to be indisputable evidence that Russia did influence China up to the extent that China was afraid to grant the United States request for open ports. Therefore there is little disposition to show consideration for Russia by withholding a protest like this petition.

The "indisputable evidence" referred to means a message by mail from Minister Conger at Pekin, a short time ago, which contained what he says is an original copy of the demands made by Russia upon China in regard to Manchuria. These demands were reported to be for control of the customs and telegraph lines, the exclusion of foreign consuls, and other important matters, tending to put Russia in possession of Manchuria.

When it was first stated in dispatches from Pekin that these demands had been made by Russia, the minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg made a categorical denial of the story. Secretary Hay cabled to Mr. Conger for the source of his information, and Mr. Conger has now forwarded to Washington what he calls an original copy of the demands. This, it is said, has convinced the administration that Russia really did make the demands on China as reported by the first dispatches.

According to current report here the idea of retaliation on Russia for her alleged course in the east has been in the mind of the President ever since he returnd from his western trip.

It was stated at the state department three days ago that the American-Chinese treaty was deadlocked, China trying to defer the question of opening the Manchurian ports and the state department refusing to do so. It seemed plain that the administration regarded China's failure to agree to terms as due to Russian influence.

The situation is thus fraught with danger to the long existing good feeling between the United States and Russia. The only persons who are pleased are certain government officials who are known to be hostile to Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and the promoters of the propaganda which has been conducted against Russian-American cordiality during the last five years.

It is authoritatively given out that Russia will refuse to receive the petition of the Jews. It is stated that when Mr. Riddle, the American charge at St. Petersburg, presents the petition at the Russian foreign office, he will be received with the same cordiality always accorded an American envoy. In returning the petition to Mr. Riddle the officials will assure him that Russia cherishes no ill will toward the United States and that the action it takes with respect to the petition is necessary in view of Russia's unalterable policy of refraining from interference in the internal affairs of other powers and insisting on similar treatment for itself.

The Russian government hopes its firmness in the matter will not be misunderstood, but in view of the announcement of its position weeks ago is surprised at the development which will force a reiteration of its views. Mr. Riddle, it can be stated, will be subject to no personal embarrassment in presenting the petition, and he will be given to understand that the St. Petersburg authorities appreciate the fact that he is only carrying out his orders.

Should the presentation of the petition be deferred until the return to St. Petersburg of Mr. McCormick, the American ambassador to Russia, the same program will obtain, unless in the meantime the Russian government is made aware of extenuating circumstances which put the matter in a different light.

Indeed it is declared Russia would be glad to do anything possible to relieve the tension in the United States but feels unable to sacrifice a principle which it has followed hitherto and the American support of which it has warmly indorsed.

The Russian government readily admits the sincerity of the American government's decision, and declined to listen to reports that the forwarding of the petition has any ulterior significance or is any way associated with any other matters.

GOVERNOR BAILEY'S BRIDE

Topeka, Kas., June 24.—Mrs. Willis J. Bailey, the bride of the governor, has been spending a strenuous honeymoon. Her marriage to Governor Bailey took

MRS. W. J. BAILEY.

place while the great flood was at its height in the state, and since that time she has been active in measures for the relief of the sufferers, cheerfully giving time and effort in the work.

TO BLOW UP A PRISON.

Canon City, Colo., June 24.—Enough giant powder and nitroglycerine have been found in the penitentiary to blow up the entire prison. The discovery was made after the convicts, who had attempted to escape, had been put through the sweating process. The explosives were concealed in the wall of one of the shops. It is believed that the nitroglycerine was manufactured by Kuykendall, the convict who was killed.

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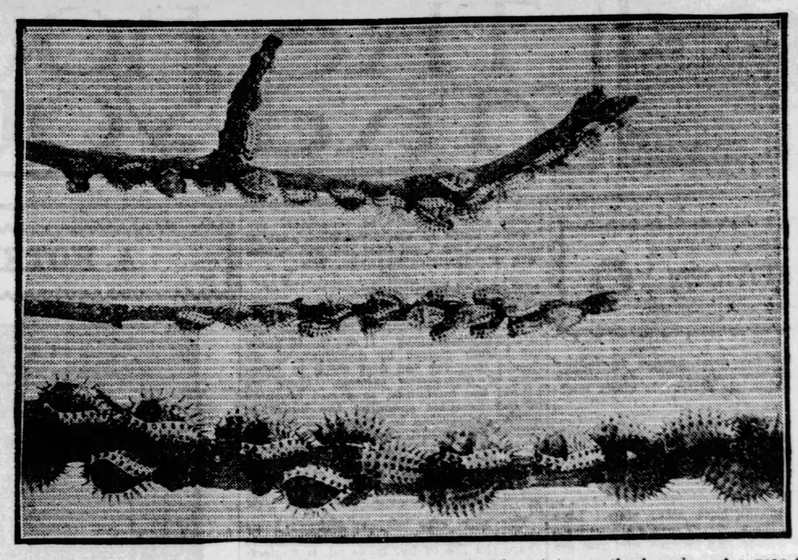
Bugs to Save $10,000,000 a Year.

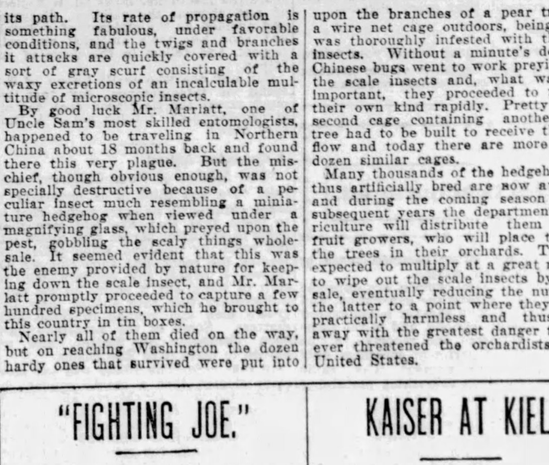


Such a hatching of bugs as is going on just now in the department of agriculture in Washington was never seen before in the history of the world. The insects chosen for propagation—a dozen of them, which were imported alive from China more than a year ago—were so precious that a single specimen could not have been bought for $100. This will be better understood when it is explained that this batch of bugs, with their progeny, bid fair to rid the United States of a pest which at the present time is causing a loss of $10,000,000 a year.

The pest is the San Jose scale—originally brought from China or Hawaii to California—which has spread over a large part of the fruit growing regions of the United States and threatens to wipe out the horticultural industry. Once it gets a foothold in an orchard, it sweeps through the latter as destructively as a fire, leaving only dead trees in its path. Its rate of propagation is something fabulous, under favorable conditions, and the twigs and branches it attacks are quickly covered with a sort of gray scurf consisting of the waxy excretions of an incalculable multitude of microscopic insects.

By good luck Mr. Mariatt, one of Uncle Sam's most skilled entomologists, happened to be traveling in Northern China about 18 months back and found there this very plague. But the mischief, though obvious enough, was not specially destructive because of a peculiar insect much resembling a miniature hedgehog when viewed under a magnifying glass, which preyed upon the pest, gobbling the scaly things wholesale. It seemed evident that this was the enemy provided by nature for keeping down the scale insect, and Mr. Marlatt promptly proceeded to capture a few hundred specimens, which he brought to this country in tin boxes.

Nearly all of them died on the way, but on reaching Washington the dozen hardy ones that survived were put into



upon the branches of a pear tree that a wire net cage outdoors, being placed was thoroughly infested with the scale insects. Without a minute's delay the Chinese bugs went to work preying upon the scale insects and, what was more important, they proceeded to multiply their own kind rapidly. Pretty soon a second cage containing another fruit tree had to be built to receive the overflow and today there are more than a dozen similar cages.

Many thousands of the hedgehog bugs thus artificially bred are now available, and during the coming season and in subsequent years the department of agriculture will distribute them among fruit growers, who will place them on the trees in their orchards. They are expected to multiply at a great rate and to wipe out the scale insects by wholesale, eventually reducing the number of the latter to a point where they will be practically harmless and thus doing away with the greatest danger that has ever threatened the orchardists of the United States.

SOMALI WAR.

The Mad Mullah Still Active Against the British.

London, June 27.—The war office has received a telegram from Somaliland enabling it to contradict the French report of a British disaster.

The last news of the mad mullah was that he was hovering eastward of the British forces, threatening the lines between Burao and Bohotle, which were the only British means of communicating with the coast. General Manning was expected to reach Bohotle June 26 with reinforcements.

The war office despatch received today was sent by General Manning from Bohotle, June 26, and announced his arrival there unopposed. He captured a number of the mullah's camels and sheep while on his way to Bohotle. The general said the mullah, with his fighting men, had crossed the British line of communications half way between Damot and Bohotle. The mullah's move was due to the British hold on the Mudug district and to the pressure of the Abyssinians, who are advancing from the south.

General Manning added:

"This flight of the mullah would have been turned into a rout if it had been possible to send a column of sufficient strength from Bohotle.

"The prisoners captured say the tribesmen are disorganized."

Paris, June 27.—A dispatch from Jibutil, Abyssinia, says the Mad Mullah has destroyed five British posts between Burao and Bohotle, in Somaliland.

Thirty-nine British officers out of 42 white men were killed in the engagements. Two thousand native soldiers were made prisoners.

A dispatch from Aden ten days ago, stated that the British lines of communication between Berbera and Bohotle were then threatened by the rebellious mullah and his forces. Reinforcements comprising three companies of the Hampshire regiment and 300 native soldiers were ordered to proceed from Aden to Somaliland, June 10. About 14,000 native Abyssinians have been co-operating with the British forces in their efforts to check the mullah.

The campaign of Brig. Gen. W. H. Manning, who was sent to Somaliland last November, after the reverses suffered by Col. Swayne having proved unsuccessful, he was ordered superseded, June 21, by Major General C. C. Egerton, in command of the Punjab frontier.

It was reported from Aden, June 23, that Gen. Manning and Col. Cobbs, who, it was feared, had been cut off near Damot, had succeeded in joining their forces, and had reached Bohotle in safety.

Operations against the mullah already have cost the British government more than $2,000,000 and considerable loss of life.

BULGARIA ALARMED.

Vienna, June 27.—Advices received here from Sofia say the Bulgarian government intends to protest to the powers against the alarming concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier of Bulgaria.

Constantinople, June 27.—The Bulgarian agent here has asked the grand vizier for an explanation of the concentration of Turkish troops at Sultantipe. The grand vizier has professed entire ignorance of the matter, and has promised to make an investigation.

It was announced in a Sofia dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, June 24, that the Turks without cause had seized the village of Sultantipe, which commands the road to Sofia, with four battalions and thirty guns.

MANCHURIA AGAIN.

London, June 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Manchurian railway authorities have completed arrangements for through railway communication between Moscow and Port Arthur. The Russians, he adds, evidently intend to exploit the mineral resources of Manchuria to their own advantage. The Manchurian railway has been given the right to work all coal mines situated within thirty miles right and left of the line for its whole length, and even outside this limit all concessions must first be offered to the Manchurian Railway company.

Russian Officials Visit.

Tokio, June 12, via Victoria, B. C., June 24.—The Russian cruiser Skold, with the Russian war minister, Gen. Korupatkin, on board, arrived off Mojio, June 10, having left Vladivostock, June 8, with another warship. A salute of 17 guns was fired and the general landed. He reached Tokio and was received in audience by the emperor and empress and took luncheon with their majesties. But two days are to be spent in Tokio, and then the general will leave for Port Arthur via Kobe. The Japanese papers hope that his visit will tend to compose the current Manchuria difficulty.

"FIGHTING JOE."

Unveiling of a Colossal Statue of Gen. Hooker at Boston.

Boston, Mass., June 25.—The unveiling of a colossal bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Joseph Hooker on the grounds of the state house took place this morning. The statue was erected by the state of Massachusetts.

The statue is the work of Daniel C. French. It is colossal, measuring nearly fifteen feet high, while the pedestal on which it rests is of nearly equal height. The horse stands with all four hoofs on

STATUE OF GEN. HOOKER.

the ground, its head pulled in, its tail pendant. The general is equally quiet. He wears the soft chapeau, sits with straight knees, very erect, and holds his head a little back as if observing the movement of troops at a distance.

The dedication of the monument today was made the occasion of a splendid military pageant, 25,000 soldiers of the United States army, National Guard of the state of Massachusetts, and sailors and marines from the Charlestown navy yard being in line and constituting the largest parade of armed men seen in Boston in a number of years. In addition to the regular military organizations the parade included members of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, whose annual reunion is in progress here; the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, New England Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War Veterans, Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, Worcester Continentals, Sons of Veterans, and Society of California Pioneers, the presence of the latter organization being in recognition of General Hooker's work on the Pacific coast before the civil war.

The program committee reversed the usual order of things and had the unveiling take place before the parade in order that everyone might have an opportunity of viewing the latter. The unveiling exercises were simple and occupied less than a quarter of an hour. The only addresses were the presentation speech by the chairman of the statue committee and the speech of acceptance by Governor Bates. At the conclusion of these addresses the mammoth statue, which up to this time had been enveloped with the stars and stripes, was exposed amidst cheers from thousands of throats. As the veil fell, the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the usual courtesies due to a major general's rank were given by drums and bugles and a major general's salute was fired on the common.

Immediately after the conclusion of the exercises the booming of cannon announced that the parade had started. Along the line of march thousands of spectators were thronged and the various military organizations were loudly cheered. On the reviewing stand were the state and city officials, survivors of the Army of the Potomac and a number of distinguished war veterans from various parts of the country.

The exercises in honor of the memory of General Hooker will be continued and concluded tonight with addresses in Mechanics' building. The official oration will be delivered by Gen. Charles P. Mattocks.

SANKEY IS BLIND.

New York, June 24.—Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, is now hopelessly blind. Mrs. I. Allan Sankey, his daughter-in-law, said today:

"The best eye specialists we could obtain have examined Mr. Sankey and all agree that his case is hopeless. The optic nerve has been entirely destroyed."

Mr. Sankey's trouble had been growing on him for the last two years as a result of an attack of trachoma.

KAISER AT KIEL.

Launching of the Roon, and Compliments for Yankees.

Kiel, Prussia, June 27.—When Emperor William was congratulated today, at the launching of the German armored cruiser Roon, on his yacht Meteor winning the American cup yesterday, he replied:

"The American skippers brought me luck. I would not have won if they had not been with me."

The Roon is the eleventh of Germany's armored cruisers. She was christened by Countess Von Waldersee. Rear Admiral Cotton, the captains of the American warships and the members of the United States embassy, were in the emperor's party. The American squadron saluted the new cruiser.

Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia took breakfast with Admiral Cotton on board the Kearsarge today. In the party also were the German admirals, Ambassador Tower, Chancellor Von Buelow, Admiral Von Tirpitz, imperial secretary of the navy; the principal members of the emperor's household; all the members of the United States embassy, Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador to Italy; all the captains and executive officers of the American warships and Admiral Cotton's staff; Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. W. Goelet, J. H. Smith, James Lawrence and Edmund Baylies. Admiral Cotton thanked the emperor for the cordial manner in which the squadron had been received.

Four groups of small yachts, in a light air, started today on a race over a fifteen-mile course.

At the breakfast with the emperor Admiral Cotton referred to the large-hearted hospitality that had made every hour of the Americans' presence in Germany pleasant. He said since he had met the emperor he understood why his subjects were so devoted to him. The feeling of the admiral and men was that wherever the emperor led the Germans would follow.

The admiral then proposed the health of the emperor.

Replying, Emperor William said he hoped, whatever impressions the admiral and his officers had received, they had been no more than they expected. Eight years had elapsed since the imperial ensign was first flown from an American warship, the New York. He remembered vividly the agreeable incidents of that visit, and now he was to add these to the things that were not to be forgotten. The only thing was that the visits were too far apart. He was convinced that whenever the stars and stripes and the royal standard met they would together symbolize peace and civilization.

The emperor then called for three cheers for the President and people of the United States.

At the conclusion of the breakfast the emperor informed Ambassador Tower that he wished to give a medal to each of the three marines who had stood behind his chair.

"Would there be any impropriety, your excellency, in my doing so?" asked the emperor.

"I am sorry to say that our regulations do not permit it," replied Mr. Tower.

"Then," said the emperor, "I would like to give them watches, just as souvenirs."

"That, sir," answered the ambassador, "is also impossible. They, equally with myself, are servants of the country, and could not accept."

"And I cannot even give them a pencil?" continued the emperor.

"No, your majesty," said Mr. Tower.

"Then," said Emperor William, "tell them that I have the disposition to do so."

Admiral Cotton, after the emperor left the ship, told the three marines, in the presence of the officers of the ship, what the emperor had said.

The emperor has presented the Kearsarge a silver punch bowl and cover, about sixteen inches high and more than two feet wide.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

New York, June 25—The federal grand jury in Brooklyn today presented two indictments against George S. Miller, general agent of the Brandt Automatic Cashier company. The indictments charge Miller with aiding and abetting former Congressman Driggs, who was indicted yesterday, to violate section 1781 of the United States revised statutes in paying money to Driggs. Miller was arraigned and withheld his plea pending examination of the indictment by his counsel. He gave bail in the sum of $2,500.

Indictments Presented.

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—In the United States district court here today indictments were formally presented against C. Ellsworth Upton and Thomas W. McGregor, employes in the postoffice department at Washington, for participation in the mail pouch frauds. The accused men are now under $5,000 bail.

Count Hoderoary will form new Hungarian cabinet, and his resignation as ban of roatia is hailed with joy.

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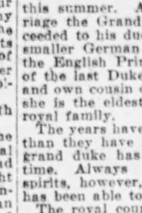

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DIAMOND WEDDING

Of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

London, June 27.—It is a thing as delightful as it is rare to see an elderly couple celebrating their diamond wedding, and perhaps the sight is even a goodlier one when both of the two venerable people happen to be royalties. There is to be a royal diamond anniversary celebration in Europe tomorrow, and one in which the royal families of both Great Britain and Germany are much interested. It is that of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who were married in this city sixty years ago

this summer. At the time of his marriage the Grand Duke had not yet succeeded to his duchy, which is one of the smaller German states. His bride was the English Princess Augusta, daughter of the last Duke of Cambridge but one, and own cousin of Queen Victoria. Now she is the eldest woman of the English royal family.

The years have treated her more kindly than they have her husband, for the grand duke has been blind for some time. Always renowned for his high spirits, however, not even this affliction has been able to make him morose.

The royal couple were married at the chapel of Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the British royal family. During their earlier wedded life, the grand duke used to be in London a great deal, when he and the grand duchess lived at St. James' Palace in apartments set apart by Queen Victoria especially for their use. At present the grand duchess has a small house of her own, near Buckingham Palace. She is frequently in the metropolis and is one of the most picturesque figures in British society—as full of spirits and energy as ever, in spite of her 81 years; a guest at nearly all the big parties and receptions, and an indefatigable patroness of the theatre.

The grand duke has many American friends, as he is accustomed to make a prolonged stay each year at Hamburg, where he mixes freely in society. The grand ducal couple have but one son, the hereditary Grand Duke George Adolphs. He married a princess of Anhalt, and one of his daughters was united to Danilo, hereditary prince of Montenegro, thus becoming a sister-in-law of the present Queen of Italy. Another daughter, Duchess Marie, married Count George de Jametal, the son of an extremely wealthy French patent medicine manufacturer.

Day-Barber.

Canton, O., June 24.—The wedding of Mr. Luther Day and Miss Ida Barber, will be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, here at 7 o'clock this evening. Mr. Day is the son of Justice Wm. R. Day. Miss Barber is Mrs. McKinley's niece, who spent much of her time at the White House, during the McKinley administration.

Rio Grande Flood.

El Paso, Tex., June 24.—The Rio Grande river at Berino, N. M., is six miles wide. Santa Fe trains are coming in over the Southern Pacific tracks. All the Mexican settlements near Sierra Blanc, Tex., have been swept away. Berino and other towns in New Mexico have not been heard from for several days.

Gone to Gray Gables.

Princeton, N. J., June 26.—Former President Cleveland and his family have left here for Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, where they will spend the summer. All were in excellent health. Mr. Cleveland will spend most of his time fish

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Nothing is more hopelessly fatal to real progress or usefulness than our nineteenth century habit of ceaselessly worrying over trifles—of eternally making mountains out of mole hills.

Thursday.

Do not be afraid of an enthusiasm. It will steady the heart and strengthen the will. It will give force to the thought and nerve the hand until what was only a possibility becomes a reality.

Friday.

If you believe anything is true, is good, is desirable, then work for it, wisely but faithfully. Put the best of yourself in your effort, and final victory will be yours.

Saturday.

Many of us simply spend our lives in magnifying the most absurd trivialities in solemnly and elaborately going to work to make ourselves miserable about nothing.

Sunday.

All that ye need is near ye,
God is complete supply.
Trust, have faith, then hear ye—
Dare to assert the I.

Monday.

By all means have noble aims. Live and act accordingly. Let the fire of your mind be ardent and intense, and you are apt to triumph over every obstacle.

Tuesday.

To possess the good will of your fellow men to a high degree is of the greatest value in social and business relations.

The Home in Danger. Be Not Discouraged.

Emily S. Bouton.

Homes! How many of us have real homes in these days?

There was a bitter intonation in the speaker's voice which told of the intense feeling lying back of his words. He went on:

"Crowded into little flats or apartment houses, comfortable enough as far as they go, driven by the problem of domestic service to give up the family table and eat in a crowd, the old family life which my parents lived is impossible. I tell you there is more truth than poetry in this cry about our fast becoming a nation of homeless people. Go to the big cities and see the great tenement houses crammed with human beings who never find out what the word "home" means. There must be a reason for this, some fault for which there is somewhere a remedy."

Others beside this man who talked out of the fullness of his heart recognize the danger of which he speaks. Jacob Riis calls it a sin against childhood. He wrote recently: "You can not herd human beings in battalions and expect them to develop the qualities of individuality, of character, that make citizenship upon which to build the republic that shall be the hope of tomorrow as well as the shelter of today. Upon the home rests our moral character; our civic and political liberties are grounded there; virtue, manhood, citizenship grow there. We forget it to our peril."

Mr. Riis's ideal of a home is that of a man with his feet upon the soil and his children growing up there. But that ideal is unattainable in our cities, he says, which sends the children to the street and the things therein that "smother in them even the instinct for the open, for the fields and the woods, that is like the last open window of the soul."

The home is in peril and when its "separateness and sacredness are gone, that which is the safeguard of our country, that which is the strong uplifting force towards higher ideals has disappeared. And yet the very fact that the danger is becoming generally perceived and acknowledged is the groundwork for great hope that in the near future a change may come which will bring a renewal of the home life to the nation. In what this will consist does not as yet appear. How the problem of domestic service is to be solved cannot be foreseen, but when the thought is centered upon replacing what is working evil, with good, the way will be found. That is a law which history has proven over and over again.

In connection with the thought of the present danger to the homes of the nation, I was much interested in a brief article by E. P. Powell in the current Arena, which has a bearing upon this question. He first describes the effect of the "steam age" upon the country. At its beginning population was fairly well distributed with small cities and villages as nuclei for distribution. Displacing animal power and largely human power, steam compelled the massing of people where its power could be used. This developed what he calls the herding instinct, which grew until present conditions were reached, when the tenements and the flats are "symbols of social sentiment and spiritual thought." The final result is the "vacating of individuality and the aborting of human life."

He goes on to show that the steam age which has produced this great centering of humanity in cities while wide stretches of country with their wonderful possibilities are comparatively uninhabited is drawing to a close. He bases this opinion upon the fact that the coal supply all over the world is falling and the loss of this fuel supply must diminish the use of steam as a power. He writes:

"Just at this crisis a new power offers its services, distributive rather than concentering. This new power undertakes to dissolve the city and to rebuild the country. Almost within observation the revolution has begun. From 1880 to 1890 the increase of population was 54 per cent into city life; but from 1890 to 1900 only a little over 30 per cent. Since that date we have sufficient statistics to make us confident that the percentage is reduced to somewhere near 25 per cent."

This means that the tide is turning countrywards and the tendency is added to by three great forces, the telephone, the trolley and the rural free delivery. With these mechanical miracles, writes Mr. Powell, the reaction to country life means the evolution of a new and every way wonderful national life. But it is not the old country way of the pioneer days, but one full of applied science which banishes isolation. It is a saner life, this which is growing steadily towards an ideal that includes the home and all which that means for the higher life.

It is to be hoped this writer is right in his conclusions and that the twentieth century will restore to the people what the nineteenth with its rush and roar and nerve-destroying struggle has swept away.

Boston is distinguishing itself these days by its treatment of those who are satirically called by the Transcript, The Silenced Partner, meaning the women teachers of the land. It looks from the comments made in the papers all over the country, as if the six grand Panjandrums constituting the executive committee for arranging the convention to be held there next month had either mistaken public opinion, or been so stuffed with masculine self-sufficiency as to be unable to use either common sense or courtesy in their work.

Twenty thousand women are expected by Boston to attend the convention, and not a single woman speaker is announced for the general sessions, and in the three hundred addresses and reports to be given at the department meetings only thirty-five are by women! The same omission is seen in everything pertaining to the arrangements. And this when the great majority of educators in the United States belong to this "silenced" class.

What is the matter of Boston, the supposed leader in everything pertaining to freedom, equality, and more than all, justice, that she permits so vital an affair to be so mismanaged? The Transcript winds up its caustic criticism of the committee in this fashion:

No: that woman cannot be heard, that she lacks distinction, is the lame excuse of the after-thought. The simple truth is, she was first overlooked and then "slighted off," after the traditions of the past and the too-frequent usages of the present. At the beginning of the association, in 1857, the woman teacher filled the role of "honorary member," and was the silent partner. In 1870 she was admitted to active membership, found her voice, and had a speaking chance accorded. It remained for Boston, in 1903, virtually to silence her; but Boston, long since furnished earnest souls, having a message to deliver, with this motto: "I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard."

It is easy to believe that there are "earnest souls" among the women teachers who are to be there, who will manage to make themselves occasionally heard even through the silence in which they are supposed to be enshrouded.

Do not be discouraged.

Suppose things have gone wrong today, that the clouds seem dark and dense around you, there are many tomorrows in which the sun will shine if you refuse to linger in the shadows. Cultivate the spirit that animated the poet when he wrote these lines, singularly appropriate to the season:

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils;
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.
The clouds of gray engulf the day,
And overwhelm the town;
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.
It isn't raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
Where every buccaneering bee
May find a bed and room.
A health unto the happy!
A fig for him who frets!—
It isn't raining rain to me.
It's raining violets.

Do not be discouraged. You can succeed. It is what some one calls the "irresistible force of purpose" that will enable you to conquer. Have faith in your own ability through the "spirit that dwelleth in you" to accomplish what you desire. They are the ones who are not discouraged by obstacles, who are cheerful, contented, determined, who do not allow themselves to be discouraged who win the race. 'Invincible determination has moved the world."

The Cozy Corner

A Woman With a Home.

We have just moved into the "new house" we have been hoping, working and planning for during the fifteen years of our married life.

It is a very unassuming little house, without an inch of waste—not spare-room about it, and represents the hopes and fears, the joy and many hours of consultation and experiment on the part of each member of our family of five persons. And, best of all, it is ours, with no debt or mortgage, to prevent us from enjoying it to the utmost.

In our first thought of the home we hoped would one day be ours, it was decided that we would not commence it until we could pay for it as fast as any part was finished. Our friends advised us that building on the instalment plan was better, as we could then be having the comfort of the house, while we were paying for it. This might be better for some people, but we are satisfied that our way has been the best for us.

We laid aside a certain sum each week for the "building fund," and it became perfectly fascinating to learn how many extra dimes and dollars we could add to this by doing without things we did not really care for, but which we would have enjoyed, perhaps, had it not been for the hope of the home.

In all our saving, we have not scrimped in our charities or our life; we have given to the church a tithe of what was ours; have responded to the calls of charity, clothed ourselves and the three children that have come to us, well and comfortably, and given them every educational advantage possible. Perhaps we would have owned our home sooner had we pursued a different policy in these respects, for we read of young folks who, in a marvelously short time have saved enough out of an equally marvellous small salary, to build a much more pretentious house than ours, but our idea was, that the house was to be a home, and that unless we were educated to know and enjoy it as such, the object of our plans was entirely lost.

So we have worked and avoided unnecessary expense; have met the usual expenses of living, of sickness, and, alas! of death, and now we find the realization of our dream more than equal to the anticipations that have occupied our thoughts and hearts for so long.

If a description of the arrangement, the conveniences and comforts of this home would be of interest to any other Cozy Cornerite, I shall be glad to tell you about them. This letter is written to let you whom I have come, from a long Blade acquaintance, to consider my friends, know of the accomplishment of our hopes, for I am sure you will rejoice with us.—Beatrice Shannon, Wis.

A Railroad Man Speaks.

I have read much in The Blade on the subject of intemperance, and would like to add my testimony. If we would know the misery caused by drunkenness, we should look for the first steps in those dens of crime—the saloons. Here we behold the husbands, sons and brothers of our families spending the hours in drinking, listening to vulgar and obscene stories and songs, and lowering their manhood in every way. In the homes of these men want and penury exist as a consequence of this saloon attendance, and in a short time the whole family are paupers and dependent upon the charity of others.

The wife, who left her father's home and the loving care of her friends, to share the life of her husband, is neglected and abused; the children, disgraced and avoided as the children of a drunkard, soon lose their ambition and self-respect, and follow in the ways of the father.

Can any one who really knows of this result of intemperance, say that too much stress can be placed upon the sin of drunkenness? I think not.—"A Railroad Man."

A Question Asked.

"The Mother of Four Children," asks this: "Do you think it is necessary to teach children to be extra polite—that is, to insist that they rise and give their chair to any older person who comes into the room, or to stand when ladies are leaving the room, and such things? Of course, I expect my children will be civil to folks, but it seems to me quite unnecessary that they should act like grown men and women in these little matters. Some of my neighbors have been discussing the matter, and we agreed to leave it to The Blade.

In that case, The Blade will say most emphatically, that a child cannot be taught too soon to observe all rules of politeness to his elders. A child who will remain seated when older people are standing, or fail to offer the most comfortable chair in the room to his parents or to any one older than himself, is guilty of great rudeness. A boy who will enter a room without uncovering his head in the presence of women, whether they be strangers or of his own family, is ungentlemanly, and a child, either boy or girl, who does not show all respect and attention possible to an older person, is certainly lacking in the very first elements of good breeding.

There is too little attention paid at the present time, to respect for age and reverence for sacred things, and the result shows in the lack of courtesy and dignity in the conduct of the younger generation.

It is safe to say that it is only as we insist upon perfect politeness in little things, and in our homes, that we can expect that our children shall be truly ladies and gentlemen when they enter the larger world beyond our doors.

A HOTEL FOR WOMEN.

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, N.Y. CITY.

The Hotel Martha Washington in New York City, is the first large modern hotel to be erected, the use of which is entirely restricted to women guests. It has been opened but a few months, and has already proved a financial success and has established its popularity.

The Hotel Martha Washington is well appointed and furnished, and it has every modern convenience. The building is twelve stories high and is fire proof. The top of the structure is arranged so as to be convertible into a summer garden and promenade. Besides the sleeping rooms, it has parlors, music rooms and a well-lighted library. The library contains a number of the current and standard books, and the furniture and fittings are faithfully copied from similar furnishings in Washington's home at Mt. Vernon, Va. There are a number of paintings and pieces of sculpture in various places throughout the building, loaned for exhibition purposes by Miss Helen M. Gould, one of the hotel's most enthusiastic friends and stockholders. The hotel is especially designed to provide a comfortable home for single women who are earning their own living, although it has accommodations for transient guests. A project is already on foot to build a similar hotel in London.—The Independent.

Here, There, Everywhere.

When the hot days of summer come, do not fail to wash the feather pillows, and if you still use a feather bed, give it a thorough cleaning. Put the feathers in a bag made of strong cloth, sewing it across the top like a pillow tick. Make a strong, hot suds with some good soap and place the feathers in a tub filled with this, lifting the bag up and down several times so as to have all of the feathers well wet. Squeeze and work them; then, if it has been long since they were washed before, put them into a second tub of suds. Rinse in two or three waters and hang in the hottest sun to dry, moving and shaking them about occasionally. If the day is bright and sunny, the feathers will dry in one or two days, but on no account should they be allowed to hang in the rain.

If you do not wish to wash the ticks, a bed can be laid on the grass during a short summer shower and then allowed to dry in the sun. This will freshen the feathers, but not so well as the washing.

Remember that over-feeding and improper food kill more children than are starved. Summer complaint is seldom, if ever, caused from teething, if proper care is given to feeding.

If you have an upright piano, and wish it to stand with the back to the center of the room—which is much pleasanter for both performer and audience—cover the back with a three-paneled screen of embroidered silk fastened at the top of the back with a small brass rod, after the manner of sash curtains. Three lengths of black satin embroidered in Japanese designs, with gold thread, and laced together with a crimson cord, make an exceedingly effective finish and one that will add much to the appearance of the room.

Is your dining room so small that you have no place for a cabinet which shall hold your choice bits of china and glass? Have a carpenter make you a corner cupboard and in this you can hang your cups from hooks placed under the edges of the shelves that hold your glasses and other large pieces. As this cupboard will be built a few feet from the floor, it will not take up any space needed by other furniture.

To successfully use plaster of paris in mending holes on the plaster of the walls, china, stationary washbowls—or any other thing that can be mended—use glue water instead of clear water, to mix with the plaster of paris. This makes the preparation stronger and prevents it from "setting" so rapidly that you cannot finish the work neatly.

Save all scraps of grease—the fat from beefsteaks, stews, chicken, everything—and once a week try them out and place the result in a stone jar in the coolest part of the cellar. When you have the jar filled, mke it into soap, using a ten cent can of concentrated lye to each ten pounds of grease.

From this quantity you can make ten pounds of soap that will be good enough for cleaning or laundry purposes. Pour it while hot, from the kettle into moulds—I use old corset boxes and any other paper boxes I may have—and when cold, cut in bars and lay it in the attic to dry. In our family we do not use meat enough to make this soap oftener than once in four or five months, but we have it always on hand.—Mary Bell, Mich.

Try putting a small onion in the bottom of the bean pot, when next you bake beans, and stir into one quart of beans, when ready to bake, one-half teaspoonful of dry mustard dissolved in a little hot water; this will make the beans more digestible for weak stomachs.

When cooking macaroni, always wash it in cold water after boiling to prevent the starch in it from sticking the pieces together. The easiest way to do this is to place it in a colander and pour cold water over it until every piece of the macaroni is washed.

In marking clothing it is a quick and convenient way to take a roll of linen tape and mark the name at intervals along its length. The strips with the name can be cut as needed and sewed to stockings, underwear and all articles that can not otherwise be marked in writing.

To train children successfully, either at home or in school, the child must be studied as an individual and treated according to his special needs and capability. It is this teaching all alike, this fitting—or trying to fit the same methods to every child, that results in so many failures. A round stick will never fit in a square hole and if a child has an especial gift for mechanics, it is a waste of time to endeavor to make a preacher of him—the only result will be a poor preacher and a disappointed failure of a man who might have been a most successful mechanic.

Let every housekeeper resolve to take a half hour vacation each day this summer; let her insist that she must have that much rest from her duties—perfect, absolute rest—whether she cans so many jars of fruit, or the men folks have pie for dinner each day or not. Try it and you will be astonished at the amount of strength and comfort that will result from this little care of yourself.

Many of us are like the old lady who refused to eat of a new dish that had been prepared for her at the house of a friend, for this reason: "I have not much longer to live, maybe," said she, "and there are so many things I like, that I do not want to waste any time in trying to eat things I do not know anything about." So we do not try as many experiments as we might in a gastronomic way. For instance, how many women are there who use green peppers except as pickles and in combination with other vegetables as a relish? But it is a fact that some of the most appetizing dishes for luncheon or supper can be prepared with green peppers combined with other materials. For instance:

Fried Peppers.

Slice the peppers crosswise, remove all seeds and let the peppers lie in cold water for 20 minutes. Wipe them dry, sprinkle with flour and a little salt and fry soft and brown in hot fat. To be used with cold meat, or hash.

Baked Peppers.

Cut the peppers in two lengthwise, remove the seeds and the hard core containing the seeds and let them lie in cold water for a few minutes. Make a force meat of dry bread crumbs, one cupful; one-half cupful of minced ham or tongue, a few drops of onion juice, salt and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Fill each half of the peppers with this, lay them in a baking tin, pour over them a cupful of soup stock or meat gravy of any kind and bake them fifteen minutes. Serve for breakfast, or as a vegetable at luncheon. Cooked sausage meat is relished by many in place of the ham or tongue.

Spice Cookies.

One cupful molasses, one-half cupful each of butter, sugar and milk, one beaten egg, one cupful chopped raisins, one-half teaspoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, one level teaspoonful of soda and flour to make a very stiff batter. Drop in spoonfuls on buttered tins and bake quickly.

"Golden Rod," from Pa., is indignant, and gives her reasons:

"I can no longer refrain from saying a few words in favor of the writers of our "late" serial. It was a decided success—all but the last chapter and that showed the writer to be a genius and gave us a true picture of the only too frequent endings of such friendships. Nevertheless, if I were equal, physically, to "John Jr." I would shake him out of his shoes for allowing Jessie's lover to marry the "other girl."

Poor Jessie! I can picture her when those words fell upon her ear and sank into her heart, and she realized that her dream of love was lost in a rude awakening. And she had not the sad comfort of being left to mourn in silence—the cold world and the "other girl's" young man demanded her attention and she must put away her grief and wait on him. Poor Jessie!

After this, why would not some personal experiences be in order? Not in the same line, perhaps, but some true stories.

I liked the Station Agent's story, and the poetical description given of his home by the "Florida Bach." What has become of "Pennimite Jake?" As he was from my State I am quite interested in his fate. "Golden Rod." Pa.

"Pericles" missed the reunion, but entertains us most agreeably today with a chatty letter on various subjects: The warm days of spring and summer having come, I am once more the "man with the hoe," and, as a consequence, have little time for reading or writing, but shall take a little resting spell to send you a letter.

As I think I have told you, my home is in the country and in a very rough, hilly country at that, but I much prefer a life here to one in the city.

A few weeks ago some one wrote about books, which is an interesting subject to me. I am particularly fond of history and works of an historical character, for if there is one subject on which I pride myself it is my knowledge of both ancient and modern history. I also enjoy instructive and healthful fiction, though this is a matter that must be handled with care, lest we mistake in our choice, and go to extremes in our reading.

Among my favorite authors are Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, Tennyson, Thackeray, Lytton, Whittier, Longfellow, Hugo and Sue, though I have read many others, both poets and novelists.

I am in favor of having the photographs of the M. G. R.,'s on our page, but would not dare send mine lest it should frighten some one.

"Sunflower Kid," your description of the scenery of the Spring river region was excellent. I agree with "Hoosere Puer Poeta" and others as to the debates, if the space can be given us.

I had understood something of the way in which the Canadian boundary was marked, but it was never made so clear and so interesting as it was by "Hawkeye's" letter. "Brown Eyes," I have done some squirrel hunting myself, but cannot imagine what it was you found in the nest. I do not suppose, however, there will be any who would object to seeing your photograph, even if none can guess what you found.

As the part of country where I live was once a part of Virginia, I am in sympathy with "Virginia Boy" as to the greatness of that state.

"Pericles." W. Va.

Several of our friends were belated in reaching The Blade office, though they seem to have started in good time. "Brunette" is one. She writes: Reunions always bring to mind thoughts of by-gone days and, as Samantha Allen says—"They make us get to episoding." Today, and in the future—let us put away all sad thoughts and strive to make others happy. With best wishes to each one. "Brunette," Tenn.

"Otach" comes with her four children, to give us God speed, and "Hazel Thornton" sends "loving greetings" from herself, Mr. Hazel Thornton and the three Juniors—Isabel, Winifred and Lee, and in the midst of his great joy, "Make Haste" remembered to send this message:

"The 4th day of June I married the best woman in the world, and we both come to the reunion wishing success and peace to every member of the M. G. R.

My advice to the M. G. R. boys is that they should immediately try for the "next best," for single life is, indeed a hollow farce.

Mr. and Mrs. "Make Haste." Tenn.

I wonder if there are no members from the Badger State? I do not remember seeing any letters from there, so ask admission to represent it. "Leal" asks if those who have the privilege of being out of doors in the beautiful spring weather ever think of those who have not the same blessing. I think we do remember you who are shut up in the cities away from the sunshine, birds and flowers, and are sorry for you. If we were deprived of these blessings for a time, I am sure some of us would better appreciate them when we could again enjoy them.

Some day I will give you such a description of my home that you will all know there is one happy girl in the country, and her name is—

Mylrea. Wisconsin.

His Half.

Teddy and Fay were each given ten cents for their Fourth of July treat.

"You buy ice cream soda wif yours, Fay, and give me half, and I'll buy firecrackers——"

"No, I won't never," interrupted Fay, "you'll drink half of my treat, and then you'll fire off the bunch of crackers all to yourself."

"Well," shouted Teddy, "won't you have half of the noise, Smarty?"—July Lippincott's.

CHEERY VERSE.

FORGOTTEN.

Belinda soon will be a bride:
Her gown is white, writes she;
A crepe de chine of finest kind,
And fits entrancingly.

The bodice has two hundred tucks
And fifty yards of lace,
Put round the yoke and down the front
And every other place.

The skirt is shirred all round the top
And flares out at the feet;
The whole thing, so Belinda says,
Is just too simply sweet.

Belinda writes me pages ten,
And all are much the same;
She's told me everything except
The happy bridegroom's name.
—Washington Post.

WHY HE CLIPPED.

I saw him take the paper and
Turn to the household page,
Then scan the columns up and down,
As one who all would gauge.

"Aha!" he muttered to himself,
"Here's 'How to Make Rice Fritters,'
And 'How to Utilize Cold Beef,'
And 'Homemade Stomach Bitters.'"

Then from his pocket forth he took
A pair of scissors small,
And severed from the printed page
The helpful hints and all.

He clipped "The Way to Scramble Eggs,"
And "How to Make Peach Butter,"
As well as half a dozen more.
"That's all"—again his mutter.

"Do you," I asked, "preserve those notes
So that your wife may eye them?"
"Not much," he growled, "I cut them out
"So she won't try to get them."
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SUNSHINY WOMAN.

She always seems so pleasant that
I often wonder what good fairy,
By magic of some wand's flat,
Decreed her moods and manners airy;
And smiles—I marvel much thereat
When care's great cross is hers to carry.
Yet, be dull grief or gladness present,
She has the art of seeming pleasant.

To beauty slight would be her claim,
Likewise to grace and lofty station,
And, though she bears an honored name,
Her heart's ne'er felt that quick pulsation
That comes with pickling fruits of fame
And earning critics' sweet oblation.
Her placid life hath known no wimple,
Yet smiles keep o'er her cheeks a-dimple.

I think the fates or fairies must
Have, when with graces they endowed her,
Bethought how beauty flies like dust
And fame doth crumble into powder,
While smiles live on, and, being just,
'Tis greater boon than all allowed her—
A grace most sweet in queen or peasant,
The one of always being pleasant.
—Roy Farrell Greene, in the Housekeeper.

To other shore; we know not where;
And though we question, naught avail;
We only know a haven there
Awaits him, as from us he sails.
—Good Housekeeping.

CELEBRATIN' THE FOURTH.

When the cats is still a-prowlin'
Round the corner of the fence,
While the dogs is still a-howlin'
Jes' fer lack of better sense,
While yer gran'pa's still a-sleepin',
An' you hear yer daddy snore,
Then's the time to go a-creepin'
Like a mouse across the floor,
Till you find yerself a-peepin'
At the clock to see 'f it's four.
When the baby's quit its cryin',
An' yer mammy's gone to sleep,
Then's the time to be a-tryin'
How a boy the Fourth can keep.

Jump into yer pants an' jacket,
Go out barefoot in the dark,
Fer it's time to raise a racket,
An' it's time to have a lark.
Take yer cannons, crackers, rockets,
Pistol, drum, an' other toys,
Put some matches in yer pockets,
Fer it's time to make a noise.
Then if no one's near to hinder,
Strike a light an' start the fun
Jes' beneath yer daddy's winder,
Keepin' ready fer to run.
Thund'rin' blazes, what a buster!
Guess you'd better stop a while,
Such a giant cracker muster
Waked the people fer a mile.

Hush! somebody's speakin': "Sonny,
Did you hear the breakfast bell?
Seems to me it's very funny
That you like your bed so well."
Hang it all! I've been a-sleepin',
Ole folks up ahead of me,
While I dreamed I'd been a -keepin'
Fourth July since hap-pas' three.
—Norman H. Pitman, in Lippincott's.

A ROYAL COUPLE.

There had been heavy rains, and all nature had been weeping. But the sun peeped out at last, and with the sun appeared a swarm of tiny winged insects, which, flying hither and thither, met their fate in various ways.

Some found their graves in the bodies of birds, who greedily devoured them; some, attracted by the bright lights, flew inside houses; while others fulfilled their various destinies, which were neither interesting nor romantic.

A young couple, after flying some distance with the swarm, at last went off together. They were very young, for only a short time ago they had been the larvae of termites (white ants). Almost as soon as they were hatched they had been led politely to the door by the workers of the nest, and it had been intimated to them that they could go their way. They had been on the wing almost ever since, but at last they were very tired, and, dropping to the ground, shook their wings repeatedly. These wings dropped off, leaving tiny stumps, and the little creatures began to run about the ground in that quick, light way which all ants have.

As it happened, they had dropped close to a small termite burrow, and the little workers inside rushed out to welcome the newcomers. The newcomers each had eyes which proved that they were perfect insects, but the workers were quite blind. In spite of this, they found their way about easily, made a great fuss over the strangers, and took them inside the burrow.

Then began great preparations. The occupants of the burrow bustled about, ran to and fro, and never rested until they had accomplished their task. This task was the building of a royal cell, for the young couple were to be made king and queen and a new colony was to be formed.

The royal cell was made in the very middle of the burrow, and was more than twice as large as any other. The walls were very thick, but although the cell itself was so large and lofty the passages leading in and out were too small for the royal couple ever to get out again. The termites had no intention of taking all that trouble to secure a king and queen, only perhaps to lose them again.

The king and queen would grow, but the workers would remain the same size, and they took care to leave plenty of room for themselves, for they would have to be running in and out constantly. As soon as the royal cell was finished the new king and queen were led into it, and the workers, with their curious, small, rounded heads and short mandibles, hurried out to fetch the soldiers.

The soldiers were easily distinguished by their big heads and long mandibles. They did not move as briskly as the workers, but then they had not nearly as much to do. The workers had to dig tunnels, provide food for the king and queen and all the young larvae, and keep the cells and passages neat and clean. The soldiers had to be on guard, and protect the community from danger. In a wonderfully short time the new colony was in perfect working condition, and everything went on as easily and methodically as though worked by machinery.

Almost as soon as things were settled, the queen began laying eggs, and as she laid on an average five or six thousand a day, the workers were kept busy. As soon as the eggs were laid, in came the workers and carried them off carefully to the specially prepared nurseries, where the soldiers kept careful guard over them, and where ants with pear-shaped heads, who always appeared at the first sign of danger, shaking their heads and palpi in a threatening manner, always lay carefully hidden. While some of the workers looked after the eggs, others took food to the royal couple and saw that the cell and passages were kept in perfect cleanliness and order. As the months went on, some of the larvae hatched into soft, pale, blind little creatures and were fed on food specially prepared by the workers, being mainly, pulverized wood mixed with saliva.

But the king and queen knew nothing, and cared less, as to the welfare of the larvae. They stayed contentedly in their royal cell, waited on night and day by the workers, guarded carefully by the soldiers, and eating somewhat greedily all that was brought in the way of food. The king occasionally took a few runs round his cell, while the queen went on laying thousands of eggs a day, and at last the colony became one of the largest in the country.—Ellen Velvin, in N. Y. Tribune.

WELL TRAINED.

Mother—Now, Jack, you and Jill have been so naughty, you must both be punished.

Jack—Ladies first, muvver!

—The Century.

Banner Puzzler

For May.

New Work—Metta. Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American naval officer, born in Maryland in 1779, killed in a duel with Commodore Barrow at Bladensburg, Md., in 1820. As a midshipman he distinguished himself in cutting out the captured Philadelphia from under the guns of the Tripolitan forts in 1803; in 1812, with the frigate United States he captured the British frigate Macedonian, after a sanguinary battle. In 1815, while in command of The President, he was attacked by four British vessels and compelled to surrender; in the same year, with a strong flotilla, he broke the power of the Algerian cruisers.

HAWKEYE.

2.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in silver, but not in gold;
My second's in young, but not in old;
My third is in go, but not in stay;
My fourt his in work, but not in play;
My fifth is in banner, but not in flag;
My sixth is in slow, but not in lag;
My seventh is in sun, but not in star;
My eighth is in near, but not in far;
My ninth is in stand, but not in fall;
My whole is a poem admired by all.

HAWKEYE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A strawberry bed is laid out in the form of a right-angled triangle. One of the sides about the right angle measures 34.5 ft., and the opposite acute angle was 36 degrees, 52 min. plus. From each square ft. 1 pint of berries was gathered. How many pints did the bed yield?

A. FAUL.

4.—TRIPLE SQUARE.

```
X X X X       X X X X
X X X X       X X X X
X X X X       X X X X
X X X X X X X X X X X
        X X X X X
        X X X X X
        X X X X X
        X X X X X
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U. L. Square: 1.—A soft magnesian mineral; 2.—A premium; 3.—A wild animal; 4.—To study intently.

U. R. Square: 1.—A piece of pasteboard; 2.—A song; 3.—A disturbance of the peace; 4.—To note the time of.

Lower Square: 1.—Firm; 2.—A musical drama; 3.—According to law; 4.—Enraged; 5.—Lowlands between hills.

Connecting word—To unite and become solid.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What is the International Date line?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "The fate of a child is always the work of its mother."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of June 18.

1.—George Crufkshank.
2.—7 feet.
3.—Words forming half-square: Zadok, Amon, Dor, On, K.
4.—Picnic.
5.—Xerxes commanded the largest army in the world.
6.—Holmes wrote: "I find the great thing in the world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving."

Chat.

Three new pupils were most heartily welcomed to the Cademy this morning. They were: James F. Willson, Erskine Wolcott and H. N. Logan, and the Schoolmistress hopes they will every one come again as often as they can.

Two "old boys," W. C. Mollett and M., from Michigan, were also among the ranks.

Considerable question has been raised concerning W. Lake's problem of May 7th, and the Schoolmistress has obtained this explanation from the author:

"At 90 degrees from perpendicular, the pole would be at right angles, at 45 degrees, the base and perpendicular would be equal; at 22½ degrees, the perpendicular is twice the base; hence, base 36 ft., perpendicular 72 ft., 36x36 equals 1,296; 72x72 equals 5,184; 5,184 plus 1,296 equals 6,480; sq. rt. of 6,480 equals 80.49 plus 10 ft. in the ground equals 90.49 ft. As civil engineer and surveyor of 30 years' actual experience, such problems are very simple to me. I know the above to be correct by actual measurement."

As a diagram is necessary to the perfect understanding of the problem answered this week, it cannot be solved in Chat, but anyone sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Schoolmistress will receive a copy of the author's solution.

PETER'S ARRIVAL.

Servians Received Their New King With Enthusiasm.

Belgrade, June 24.—King Peter arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. He was received with great enthusiasm. The ministers, government officials, judges, municipal and military authorities and leading citizens were assembled on the platform of the railroad station, which was profusely decorated. The only foreign representatives who participated in the reception of the king, were the Russian minister, M. Tcharykoff, the Austrian minister, Herr Dumba, with the members of their respective legations. A guard of honor, with a band, saluted as King Peter descended from his car and greeted the ministers.

The premier, M. Avakumovics, introduced M. Tcharykoff to the king and the Russian minister presented the Austrian minister. Thus the Austrian minister had no intercourse with the provisional government, with which thus far, he has had no relations.

A procession was then formed and the king proceeded to the cathedral. The streets were lined with troops and crowded with people who had been pouring into Belgrade from the provinces, for the last day or two. After the celebration of mass, which was attended with all the splendor of the eastern church, King Peter drove in state to the new palace.

Although the king's entry into Belgrade was distinguished by a diplomatic boycott, his reception by the people was everywhere marked by heartiness which approached genuine enthusiasm in which all classes participated. The officials were in uniform and wore all their decorations.

Workmen were engaged all night long in finishing the erection of Venetian masts and triumphal arches and some of the latter were only completed as the firing of guns announced King Peter's entry into his realm when the train traversed the bridge connecting Servia with Austria.

The king's arrival has wakened the people out of the attitude of indifference, which they had assumed since the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. From the moment King Peter left the tain and the band welcomed him with playing the Servian national anthem, his progress was followed by prolonged hearty cheers and exultant shouts of "long live Peter the First," wherever he appeared.

The premier made a speech before the king's departure from the railroad station, welcoming his majesty, who, in a brief reply, expressed his appreciation of his election to the throne. The king then exchanged greetings with the cabinet ministers, including Col. Machin, minister of public work, who took a leading part in the assassinations, and interchanged compliments with the Russian and Austrian ministers.

During the ceremony at the cathedral, the Metropolitan delivered a short address and prayed to God to help the Servian people.

On leaving the cathedral, King Peter was again welcomed with shouts of "Long live the king."

After his arrival at the new palace, the king received an address of welcome from the Skupschtina.

In the procession to the cathedral the king occupied a state coach. He was accompanied by Premier Avakumovics. Along the entire route were deputations from various Servian towns and bodies of students. The occupants of the windows and balconies threw bouquets at the king's carriage. The number of peasants in the streets was remarkable. Many of them came from far distant provinces to attend the festivities and enjoy the free entertainments provided by the government.

The ceremony at the cathedral lasted half an hour. The edifice was crowded. One portion of it was set apart for the military and another was allotted to the civilians.

Uncle Sam Indignant, Too.

Washington, June 24.—It is learned at the state department that United States Minister Jackson has left Belgrade on his return to Athens, to which capital he is also accredited, via Constantinople. He has not presented his credentials to King Peter, in fact they have not yet been prepared at the state department, and his course will be in line with that adopted by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France and other countries which have, up to date, refused to recognize the new Servian government.

Belgrade, June 26.—The German emperor has sent King Peter a telegram couched in cordial terms.

The Austrian minister today resumed official relations with the Servian government.

King Peter held a reception this morning. Only two foreign diplomats, the Russian and the Austrian ministers, attended. The representatives of three or four other countries apparently were willing to recognize King Peter, but not the Servian cabinet in which Colonel Maschen, one of the chief conspirators, holds a portfolio.

The King's reappointment of the ministry yesterday is regarded as equivalent to a notification that no punishment will be meted out to the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

A Ship Canal.

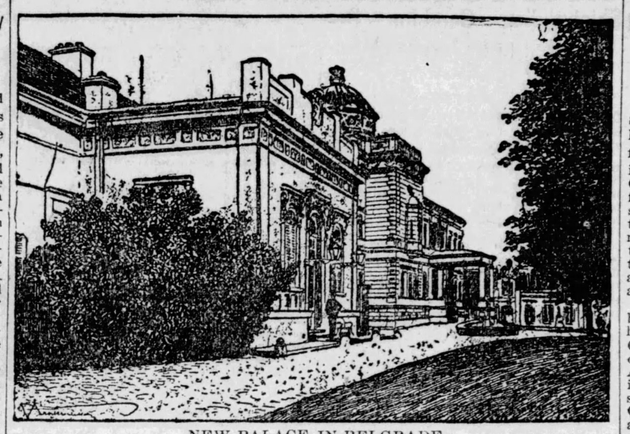
London, June 26.—Plans for the construction of a ship canal between the Firth of Forth on the east of Scotland to the river Clyde on the west have been definitely arranged. According to a dispatch from Edinburgh, the plans will be deposited for parliamentary powers in November and powerful support from the government is expected. The cost of the canal is estimated at $50,000,000, and it will give a channel to any vessel throughout its length. The construction will be undertaken by a powerful syndicate of London financiers.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

New York, June 25.—Mrs. Henry Siegel, wife of the Sixth avenue merchant, who narrowly escaped death in a runaway accident at Mamoroneck, Monday,

has recovered her jewels lost at the time of the accident. They were found near the scene of the runaway. As they were worth $5,000, a reward of $500 was gladly paid for their return.

FOUR MORE RULERS RECOGNIZE KING PETER



NEW PALACE IN BELGRADE.

Belgrade, June 27.—The king's of Italy and Roumania, President Loubet of France and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro have added their congratulations to those already received by King Peter from other chiefs of states. These telegrams are regarded as constituting official recognition of the new ruler of Servia.

King Peter is now thoroughly settled in the new palace. King Alexander and Queen Draga lived in the Old Konak, where they were assassinated. The Servian ministers thought that King Peter would prefer "from sentimental reasons" not to inhabit the same palace and therefore prepared the new one for him.

PETER TOOK OATH.

He Is Now the Reigning Monarch of Servia.

Belgrade, June 25.—Amidst great enthusiasm, King Peter this morning took the oath before the Skupshtina. Subsequently he held a review of the troops. The oath taken by the king was in the following terms:

"I, Peter Karageorgevitch, on ascending the throne of the kingdom of Servia, and assuming the royal prerogative, swear by the Almighty God and by all that is holiest and dearest to me upon this earth, that I will protect the independence of Servia and the unity of its government; that I will maintain inviolate the constitution of the country; that I will govern in conformity with the constitution and the laws, and that, in all undertakings and dealings I will keep the welfare of my people before my eyes. Taking this, my oath, solemnly before God and the people, I call as witnesses the Lord God, to whom I shall give account at the judgment seat. So help me God. Amen."

Protest of the Powers.

Paris, June 25.—The French minister to Servia, has reported the circumstances attending the departure of the ministers from Belgrade as follows:

All the ministers received similar instructions, to act together. Accordingly an understanding was reached that they should depart, this step being regarded as the most emphatic method of expressing the powers' protest against the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The Russian and Austrian representatives apparently shared in the principle of the protest but they did not withdraw because Russia and Austria were apprehensive that a united withdrawal of the entire diplomatic representation at Belgrade would precipitate another revolution.

The officials here say the entente of the ministers to Servia now becomes an entente of the powers in expressing a protest. The duration of the absence of the ministers from Belgrade is indefinite and depends mainly on King Peter's course in the selection of his ministers and the terms of Servia's notification to the powers of the inauguration of the new regime.

A PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

London, June 24.—An interesting social function was Queen Alexandria's children's party, at Buckingham Palace, yesterday, in honor of the ninth birthday of Prince Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the throne. There were agout 150 guests, for whom all kinds of entertainments were provided, including the

PRINCE EDWARD.

American negro company, playing Dahomey.

The little prince's birthday was also celebrated by the ringing of bells in the Curfew tower of Windsor castle and the firing of salutes.

King Edward drove to Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, to personally congratulate his grandson, who was the recipient of innumerable presents from various courts of Europe.

BAD RAILWAY WRECK.

Roanoke, Va., June 27.—The Norfolk & Western passenger train No. 13, westbound, which left here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was wrecked one-quarter of a mile east of Marion, at 10 o'clock last night. Engineer Lee Spalding, of Roanoke, and Fireman J. H. Hoover, of Staunton, were instantly killed, and Express Messenger Otey and Wood, of Bristol, seriously, and Mail Clerks Adams and Jenkins, of Lynchburg, slightly injured. The train was going at a rapid rate when the engine struck a cow. The pony trucks of the engine were derailed and ran a distance of nine hundred feet on the cross ties before the larger trucks were derailed, and the engine with the tender, with the mail car, express car and baggage car went over an embankment. The engineer and fireman were caught under the engine. None of the passenger coaches left the rails, and, except the six persons named, no one was hurt. A relief train conveyed the injured men to Bristol. It is supposed that Engineer Spalding did not realize that his small trucks were derailed, as there was ample time to have stopped the train after that occurrence before it left the rails.

Fight on the Border.

Sofia, June 24.—It is stated semi-officially that a detachment of Turkish frontier guard which crossed the Bulgarian border at Batak has been repulsed by the Bulgarians. The Turks lost twenty killed and wounded.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

Revolutionary Movement Is Spreading Throughout Empire.

London, June 27.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the seizure by the Kisheneff police of copies of a printed appeal to the citizens to continue the attacks on the Jews has created uneasiness in official circles. The circula says:

"The government's warning need not be taken seriously. If the persecution of the Jews is carried out with proper determination the southern centres will ultimately follow suit, resulting in the wholesale exodus of the detested and detestable Jews from the south of Russia."

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, July 24.—The revolutionary movement in Russia seems to be spreading unceasingly and is reaching regions hitherto free from the radical agitation. Leaflets directed against the existing conditions of Russian home affairs and demanding revolutionary changes were circulated broadcast during the month of May in thirty-four cities and towns of the empire. Serious street disturbances have occurred at various places, as already cabled, including Bakou, Warsaw, Bardichev, Tiflis, Batoum, Balakhna and Tomsk. It is said that the anti-Semitic agitation at Eastertide extended throughout the entire pale of the Jewish settlements. The monarchical society organized at Pinsk circulated leaflets beginning: "Brother Workers, Orthodox and Catholic—Christ has arisen. Let us embrace, kiss and go and kill the Jews."

VENEZUELA'S MINISTER.

New York, June 25.—It is reported from what are considered to be good sources that the Venezuelan government intends to re-establish its legation at Washington, and that General Jose Manuel Hernandez (El Mocho) is to receive the appointment. Venezuela has been without a minister or legation at Washington for over three years.

The late Jose Andrades was the last incumbent. Since then Augusto F. Pulido, as charge d'affaires, has had charge in Washington of minor diplomatic details for the Venezuelan government. President Castro has refused to appoint an envoy on the ground that the country could not bear the expense.

The probable selection of General Hernandez has caused great surprise among the local Venezuelans here. It is only a few months since he was liberated from prison in Maracaibo, where he was confined for starting a rebellion. He was set free at the time of the recent trouble with Germany and Great Britain, that he might fight for his country.

General Hernandez is about 50 years old. The sobriquet "El Mocho" (the maimed) was given to him because of a crippled arm, the result of a battle in one of the many revolutions in which he has taken part. He is a carpenter by trade.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Des Moines, Ia., June 25.—The Democratic convention named the following ticket:

Governor—J. B. Sullivan, Creston.
Lieutenant Governor—D. B. Butler, of Iowa City.
Judge of Supreme Court—John R. Caldwell, of Tama.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. R. McCook, of Howard.
Railroad Commissioner—W. S. Porter, of Harding.

The convention, by a vote of 463 9-10 to 354 1-10, refused to adopt a minority report signed by four members of the committee on resolutions, adding to the platform reported by the seven members constituting the majority of the committee, a plank reaffirming the Democratic national platform of 1900, and by a vote of 628 1-16 to 199 1-2 rejected another minority report adding to the plank demanding government control of railway charges, a provision that in case that such control should not prove effective, the national government should acquire ownership of railroads. All the nominations were made by acclamation, the friends of Judge A. A. VanWagenen, of Sioux City, having concluded not to present his name for governor after it became apparent that the convention would not adopt a government ownership plank which he has favored.

J. B. Sullivan, the nominee for governor, has been affiliated with the Bryan wing of the party, but he was acceptable to the gold Democrats.

IN HONOR OF WESLEY.

Boston, June 29.—A two days' celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley by the Methodists of the New England conference was begun today. In preparing for the event, the conference committee planned to make the greetings significant by bringing together representatives of the three branches of the Methodist church in North America, including those of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist church of Canada. The efforts of the committee were successful, and Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of Buffalo, from the north, Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix of Kansas City, from the south, and Rev. A. Carman from Canada, were among the leading speakers. The general program of the two days' proceedings included tributes to Wesley from representatives of other denominations at the opening session, and at other meetings addresses by Rev. Mr. Carman, of Canada, Bishop Hendrix, Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Rev. W. F. Mallalieux, resident bishop of New England, and Bishop Fowler.

Steamer Albatross has sailed for arctic waters with party of scientists to study habits of fish in Alaskan waters.

KAISER WILHELM

Much Pleased With the American Battleship Kearsarge.

Kiel, Prusisa, June 25.—"I shall telegraph to the President today, sirs, telling him in what perfect condition I have found your ship," said Emperor William in parting with Rear Admiral Cotton and Capt. Hemphill on board the American flagship Kearsarge today after he had spent an hour and a half looking over the battleship as thoroughly as any naval inspector could have done working the ferrets, examining the quarters of the men, looking at the food in the galley and talking familiarly with some of the able seamen.

The emperor came alongside the starboard quarter of the Kearsarge, steering his own barge and attended by Capt. Von Grumme, while up the port gangway came Admiralty Secretary Von Tirpitz, Admiral Von Senden-Bibran, chief of the imperial naval cabinet; Gen. Von Plessen and Count Von Eulenburg. Admiral Cotton and his staff, Captain Hemphill, all the other American commanders and all the officers of the ship, except the midshipmen, who were in quarters, received the emperor on the quarterdeck.

"I am happy to welcome your majesty on an American ship," said Admiral Cotton; "and I wish that I were receiving you on American soil."

"I am very happy to be here," the emperor replied. He then shook hands with all the captains whom he met yesterday, calling them by name, and with all the juniors who were presented in turn.

"Now, captain," the emperor said to Captain Hemphill, "I want to see your ship."

Captain Hemphil l thereupon led the way with the emperor, Admiral Cotton following with Secretary Von Tirpitz, the other American captains accompanying the members of his majesty's suite.

CAUGHT TWO THIEVES.

London, June 25.—The two thieves caught by the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel in her house have been held in the Old Bailey police court. Sentence was postponed in order to give them an opportunity to betray their confederate. A latch-key to the house was found in the pocket of one of the prisoners. Mrs. Kep-

MRS. GEO. KEPPEL
PHOTO BY REID

pel appeared in police court against the men.

Mrs. Keppel briefly described the robbery. She returned home shortly after 11 o'clock on the night of May 25. On going up to her room she met two men leaving it. One had her jewel case, containing £5,000 worth of jewelry under his arm. She cried out and told them to go away. The butler switched off the electric light and the thieves were unable, in the darkness, to locate the door and were captured.

MARROQUIN'S MESSAGE.

Panama, June 27.—In his message to the Colombian congress, now in session at Bogoto, President Marroquin avoids all responsibility for the Panama canal. The entire subject is left to congress for its decision.

President Marroquin also communicates the vote of the American Senate and the action of the American government in favor of the Panama route. This he points to with pride as a "triumph of Colombian diplomacy."

NOTED OHIOAN DEAD.

Mt. Vernon, O., June 29.—After an illness of two weeks, Hon. Burgess L. McElroy died at his home here yesterday morning, death being due to bowel complications. An operation was performed Friday morning, but this did not give much relief. It was found that a growth had appeared in the large bowel which caused an obstruction.

Mr. McElroy is survived by his wife, one daughter, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McElroy, of this place.

The deceased was born in this county August 25, 1858. He attended the country schools until he was 14 years old and then entered the Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Butler University in 1882. He studied law, but gave up that profession and engaged in other pursuits, becoming largely interested in gas, telephone and electric lighting plants in various parts of Ohio. For a number of years he was prominently identified with the Republican party in state and national politics, and at the time of his death was serving his second term as chief clerk of the Ohio house of representatives. During McKinley's terms as governor he was state oil inspector. He was a member of the K. of P. and Masonic bodies here, and of Aladdin Temple of Shriners, in Columbus.

After Friday's operation it became apparent that his condition was critical, and late Saturday afternoon he became much worse, sinking rapidly until relieved by death. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A CHILD'S LONG JOURNEY

New York, June 29.—Separated from her parents for four years, Dorothy Rice, 10 years old, from Heresford, England, came all alone on the Cunard steamship Umbria, which has arrived from Liverpool. The little blue-eyed girl at once took up her journey to Seattle, Wash., where her father and mother await her coming.

Petted by the pasengers on the trip over, the ocean travel of her 8,000-mile journey was made pleasant for the little girl, and she showed no feeling of trepidation when she left the pier with an official of the Pennsylvania road to complete her youthful tour of travel.

Sewed tightly to her frock a linen bag bore a legend informing all who read that Dorothy was on her way to her father and mother in Seattle, and there was a basket of fruit and pantry dainties placed in her hands before she left the ship

Four years ago Dorothy's father started from England for the Klondike gold fields and Mrs. Rice accompanied him. They got as far as Seattle and were delayed, and the father, seeing a business opening, located in the Western city. He prospered, and the little girl, who had been left with her grandmother in the English home, was sent for.

LOSING COTTON TRADE

British Manufacturers Fear It May Leave Them for Good.

London, June 30.—"Lancashire in fight for life" is the sensational summarization of the situation created in that county by American operations in cotton on Thursday.

Practically every cotton mill in South Lancashire has closed its doors until next Tuesday morning.

With raw material at prices which show an increase of about 30 per cent since April, the leading manufacturers engaged in Lancashire's great industry are talking of the possibility of their trade going away from England altogether.

Mr. Macara, the president of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' association, is quoted as saying that if things get much worse the capital upon which the cotton industry depends will go.

Mr. Ashton, the secretary of the Lancashire Operatives' Union, has expressed the opinion that unless something is done the Lancashire cotton trade is doomed.

In Oldham, where 35,000 people are employed in the cotton mills, their weekly earnings, which at usual times amount to between £40,000 and £50,000 ($200,000-$250,000) are now cut by one-third.

The number of looms standing idle is greater than is generally supposed.

The Statist believes that, although there is no immediate prospect of collapse on the part of the American speculative holders of cotton, there is a contingency which must not be lost sight of. It says: "For the moment, no doubt, the bulls are confident, partly because they have the command of the existing supplies, and partly because they are relying on the lateness of the growing American crop, and partly, perhaps, because they are aware of or are ignoring the great reduction in the takings of spinners. This last named fact is likely, however, very soon to attract more attention than it is receiving just now."

HARNESS-MAKING MATCH

$30,000 Put Up in Bets Over Woman's Contest.

Omaha, June 30.—An Omaha paper recently published that Mrs. J. C. Graham, of Papillion, could make a complete set of harness without assistance. Lon Lydick, of Hartington, offered to wager 160 acres of Cedar county land against $1,000 that "Mrs. Graham is not a harness maker and that Mary D. Lydick, of Hartington, is the only real woman harness maker in the United States."

Edward L. Clark, of Papillion, came forward at once with the thousand, and then raised the bet a thousand. Lydick shoved another hundred acres of Cedar county land to the center, and raised the pot a hundred acres in Holt county. Clerk Interested several other Papillion citizens, the pot was steadily raised and at the present time there are in the center two hundred head of livestock, 1,000 acres of farm lands and $30,000—and the betting is still open.

A harness making contest between the two women to decide the bet has been arranged to take place in July at some third town. Judges will be chosen, each town to select two, and these four to select a fifth. Both towns have arranged for the election of judges by popular vote.

Mr. Clark, of Papillion, says: "Mrs. Graham can make a complete set of harness quicker and better than any one I ever saw. She has made a great many sets for me, and for workmanship they cannot be excelled.

Mrs. Lydick, of Hartington, presented President Roosevelt, when he was in Omaha, a beautiful bridle upon which she had worked off and on for two years. It was made of the finest resset leather, with silver bit and buckles engraved with the monogram "T. R."

The ministers of the two towns are opposed to the "spirit of gambling," which they say is keeping their flocks away from church. They say they will exert every effort to prevent the contest.

DRUNKEN MEN BLAMED

Twenty-three Persons Fell With Pittsburg Elevator.

Pittsburg, June 30.—As the result of careful examinations by the physicians at the various hospitals today, it was stated that a number of the victims of the Heinz elevator accident were more seriously hurt than at first reported and that two will probably die within a few hours. Those in a critical condition are Otis R. Thompson, a clerk at the Heinz plant, who was acting as guide to the visitors; John Cherney, of Allegheny; Mrs. Edward P. Holeman, of Mount Holly, O., and Mrs. William Mitchell, of Paris, Ky. The other victims, including all the Cleveland visitors, rested easily during the night and will likely recover.

The breaking of a shaft on the first floor of the H. J. Heinz company's plant in Allegheny yesterday afternoon released the ropes supporting a large freight elevator on which twenty-three persons were crowded. The cage fell from the fifth floor into the cellar, a distance of forty-five feet, and everyone on the elevator was injured. The injured: John Churney, Allegheny, both legs broken, will die; Mrs. Edward Holman, Mount Hope, N. J., injury to spine, probably will die; Joseph Weber, Allegheny, both legs broken, condition serious; O. Thomason, Allegheny, leg crushed; Mrs C. R. Sammons, east end, Pittsburg, spine injured; Imogene Redmon, Paris, Ky., ankle sprained and spine injured; Andrew Bolak, Allegheny, ankle sprained; H. A. Morrison, Hazelwood, compound fracture of the leg; Mrs. A. Lotha, Allegheny, concussion of spine and ankle sprained; William Koncana, Cleveland, O., ankle sprained and spine injured; C. Howak, Cleveland, ankle sprained and injury to spine; Mrs. A. Vodraska, Allegheny, cut by flying glass; Charles Spurney, Cleveland, body badly bruised; John Kotsybar, Cleveland, concussion of spine; Mrs. Geo. Sherlock, Hazelwood, compound fracture left leg; Mike Demko, Cleveland, leg sprained; John Zabouske, Cleveland, ankle sprained; Mrs. William Mitchell, Hazelwood, leg fractured in two places; Mrs. Victor Bailey, Hazelwood, leg fractured; John Brotsky, Pittsburg, ankle sprained; Steven Jasco, Cleveland, ankle sprained; Mrs. Minnie Spring, Glenshaw, ankle sprained; Mrs. E. W. Thornton, Hazelwood, compound fracture of leg.

When the accident occurred the elevator was evidently overcrowded. According to what was told by Dr. J. S. Phillips, physician at the plant, the antics of two men on the elevator who were intoxicated, caused the disaster. Dr. Phillips says the two men crowded on the car after being told by the operator to stay off. Once on they commenced jumping, with the result that the shaft snapped and left the elevator without control.

All but two of the injured were visitors to the Heinz plant. The Cleveland people are members of the Bohemian Catholic Central Union, and took part in the blessing of the guns of the cadets of St. George, of Allegheny, on Sunday. They were sightseeing and the Heinz plant was on the program.

Big Tunnel Begun.

New York, June 26.—The actual construction of the Pennsylvania tunnel under the North River has begun. A force of men is now drilling for the shafts to the headings of the tunnel at 32d street.

Vessel From Nome.

Seattle, Wash., June 27.—The steamer Oregon, the first vessel to reach the city from Nome, since the close of navigation last season, arrived with 75 passengers and $140,000 in gold.

DUNCAN CLARKE

Champion of Michigan

A "Money King" Among Boys

HE IS a "Captain of Industry"—a little "Money-King" among his playmates. In controlling trade he is as shrewd as the money-kings of the "grown-ups." And his profits are in proportion. Over $50.00 in ***Prize Money*** alone from ***The Saturday Evening Post*** within three months is his record.

He began by making a clean sweep of his block, getting everybody possible to sign an order directing him to deliver for four successive weeks. Street by street he canvassed his part of town with such success that all his boy friends were excited about it, and wrote to us clamoring to be agents. But Master Duncan had thought this problem all out for himself long before. He figured that we would not be apt to take chances on new boys to compete against him, if he could sell at the rate of 50 copies a week. So he wrote us a letter, requesting control of the whole town—knew he "could sell unassisted all the copies the people would buy"—wanted us to refuse all other boys; said he could "beat all of them put together, anyway," and wound up by inclosing a cash deposit to pay in advance for fifty copies a week for several months, just to show that he "meant business."

We complied with his request to refuse to sell to the other boys. Since then he has sold an average of 100 copies a week for almost a year. His town, lying in the copper country of the upper peninsula of Michigan, has been built four years and has just 750 inhabitants, and he is ten years old.

In a Dainty Little Booklet which we will send to any boy **free**, twenty-five out of more than six thousand bright boys tell in their own way just how they have made a success of selling **THE SATURDAY EVENING POST**. Pictures of the boys—letters telling how they built up a paying business outside of school hours—interesting stories of real business tact.

Some of these boys are making $10 to $15 a week. You can do the same. NO MONEY REQUIRED TO START. We will furnish ten copies the first week free of charge, to be sold at five cents a copy. You can then send us the wholesale price for as many as you find you can sell the next week. IF YOU WILL TRY IT WE WILL SEND THE COPIES AND EVERYTHING NECESSARY.

$225 in Extra Cash Prizes

will be distributed *Next Month* among boys who sell *FIVE or more copies weekly.*

The Curtis Publishing Company, Boy Department, 527 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUNDING THE JEWS.

An Explanation of the Russian Laws Regarding Them.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The amendment to the temporary regulations of May 15, 1882, permitting Jews to reside and to acquire real estate in 101 additional towns within the pale of Jewish settlement, is thus explained by the Jewish Voskhad:

"The temporary regulations which have been in force during the last twenty-one years were hastily issued and were not brought into conformity with other laws. Their enforcement caused nearly all the Jews living in the rural districts, amounting to about twenty per cent of the whole Jewish population in 1882, to be driven into the towns and cities. The pale of Jewish settlement, previously embracing fifteen provinces, suddenly shrunk to a limited number of towns. The senate was quickly overwhelmed with appeals against the illegal enforcement of the regulations and, in 1884, was petitioned, though vainly, for their repeal. The number of towns open to Jews has continued constantly to diminish, and the Jews, more and more cooped up, have been driven hard for a subsistence. As a result the towns with Jewish population have been officially pronounced breeding places for physical and psychical diseases.

"The ministry Jews the interior, in view of the dangers from this hungry preleterist, has decided to open 101 new places to Jewish settlers. In the list are many former Jewish colonies which had been within recent years transferred legally into villages, and thus withdrawn from the category of permissible places of abode for Jews. In the provinces of Chernigov, Ekaterinoslav and Poltava, the authorities have broken up Jewish colonies which had existed from time immemorial.

"Among many expedients for driving out Jewish settlers under the 'temporary regulations,' one of the most successful was to demand written charters from the towns. Those which could not produce a charter were at once pronounced villages. In this way all the towns in Poltava were wiped out of legal existence in 1895, and all the towns of Chernigov suffered the same fate in 1899.

A FEUD FIGHT.

Jackson, Ky., June 29.—In a feud fight near Daisy Dell, Breathitt county, Hiram Barnett was killed and John Henry Hecker and Jos. Hecker were seriously wounded Saturday night. The men, with Samuel and Silas Barnett, met at the home of Miss Lelia Burns, niece of Burns Fitzpatrick, who was the only juror against the conviction of Curtis Jett. While discussing the course of Juror Fitzpatrick, John Henry Hecker, the friend of Miss Burns, resented what was said and all soon began shooting. There have been no arrests and no one can tell who fired the shots that took effect.

For the first time in many months, evening church services were held in Jackson last night. Prior to this time the citizens were afraid to leave their homes after dark. Tom Sharp, who introduced the usual Saturday night shooting carnival, was arrested by provost guards after a two-mile chase over the mountains. This incident has had a quieting effect. A feeling of security is returning to the citizens and every arrest strengthens their assurance. Joe Crawford and Ed. Tharp, the men accused of burning Ewen's hotel, were released on $1,000 bail each and will return to work for Judge James Hargis. Jack and Leland Howard and Jeff Tharp are their sureety. Their cases will be taken up by the special grand jury July 20.

Paying the Increase.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 26.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal company, for the first time, has begun paying their employes the increase they are entitled to under the sliding scale provided for by the strike commission in its report. The increase amounted to two per cent, which the men did not expect to receive so soon. The Plymouth Coal company announces that it, too, will pay the sliding scale of two per cent beginning on Saturday.

Street car communication between Kansas City (Kas.) and Kansas City (Mo.) resumed for first time since floods of four weeks ago; temporary bridge used.

BIG TELESCOPE READY

To Be Sent to Africa by Georgetown University.

Washington, June 30.—The great telescope built under the supervision of the experts of Georgetown university is to be sent to Bulawayo, South Africa. Discoveries that may be made will be transmitted to Georgetown university, and from that school given to the world.

This instrument, said to be one of the finest in the world, is constructed much on the lines of those at the United States Naval observatory.

The inventor, George N. Saegmuller, planned the instrument in 1888.

Father Goetz, S. J., the Jesuit astronomer, who went to South Africa some months ago to erect an observatory, is preparing a place for the great telescope.

A FOE TO DIVORCE.

Marion, O., June 29.—Judge Boston G. Young, of this city, has become a terror to the seekers after divorce. The divorce evil had attained such proportions in this county that the court found it necessary to put a check to it, some months since, and any one getting a decree at present is entitled to a legal separation. If there's

the slightest doubt upon the subject, the decree isn't granted. The other judge sitting upon the local bench, Judge James C. Tobias, of Bucyrus, is working shoulder to shoulder with Judge Young, and between the two the divorce seekers and the divorce attorneys are hoeing a hard row.

Steamer Wrecked; Captain Killed.

Washington, June 27.—Superintendent Kimball, of the life-saving service, has received a telegram from the Saluria life-saving station, Texas, stating that the Mexican steamer Caramolapam stranded twelve miles northeast of that station. The captain of the steamer was killed in the wreckage. The crew of thirteen were saved in a destitute condition.

Made Him an LL. D.

Amherst, Mass., June 25.—Amherst college conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Chen Tung Lian Cheng, the Chinese minister. In conferring the degree, President Harris spoke of the minister as "a lover of Amherst, where he spent several years of his boyhood," and "as a representative of the most ancient to the youngest of great nations."

Careless Poisoning.

Montrose, Col., June 26.—By eating meat cooked in a kettle in which spray poison had been mixed six weeks before, the entire family of C. M. Kem and the hired men, eleven in all, were prostrated. None has yet died, but they are not out of danger as the poison was arsenic.

SIGNS OF POSSIBLE WAR

Gathering of Hostile Fleets in Chinese Waters.

Tien Tsin, China, June 30.—The local newspapers comment on the alleged significance of the gathering of the American, British and Japanese fleets in the northern part of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. It is asserted that no less than 57 Russian warships of one sort and another are assembled at Port Arthur. The Japanese reserve officers who were on leave in North China are said to have been called home.

ROOSEVELT'S SUNDAY.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 29.—President Roosevelt passed a quiet Sunday with his family at his Sagamore Hill home. During the afternoon some relatives and personal friends called. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, attended services in the morning at Christ church, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a member.

It is announced by Secretary Loeb that the President will receive few callers at Sagamore Hill this summer, and those who hope to see him will be obliged to make arrangements through Mr. Loeb in advance of their arrival at Oyster Bay. The President will devote his mornings to the transaction of executive business and his afternoons to recreation and rest. During the afternoons, too, he will receive such callers as may have engagements with him, or those whom he may summon to Sagamore Hill.

The executive offices selected for the President and Secretaries Loeb and Barnes and the clerical force this year are much more commodious and convenient than those occupied last year. They consist of six rooms in the second story of the Moore block, and are well arranged and admirably adapted to the purposes of the executive staff. The desks and other furniture in the offices are chiefly those which were used in the executive offices of the old White House.

President Roosevelt will spend little time in his offices, his work being done in his library at Sagamore Hill. The offices are in direct communication by a telephone with Sagamore Hill.

Rain in a heavy continuous downpour kept the President indoors at Sagamore Hill today. Early in the day Secretary Loeb went to the Roosevelt house, and the President and he spent nearly three hours in the handling of mail and the transaction of executive business.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, took luncheon with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt today. His call was purely social.

The executive offices in the Moore block were opened for business today, and Secretaries Loeb and Barnes were busily engaged in getting them into shape for their summer's work.

RODE HARD FOR LIFE

Herder, Bitten by the Rattler, Wins, but Horse Dies.

Miles City, Mont., June 30.—Edward Gunn, a one-armed sheep herder employed by Floyd Zelway, twenty-five miles from here, was bitten on the right leg by a large rattlesnake. Jumping on his pony, which had neither saddle nor bridle, Gunn lashed the animal into a run and reached here just as the poison was beginning to take hold of him in earnest. As he checked the pony in front of Dr. Benning's office he reeled and fell to the ground. He had just strength enough left to state that he had been bitten by a rattler. He was carried into the doctor's office, where everything possible was done for him, and he seems in a fair way to recover, although it is believed one of his legs will be paralyzed as a result of the poison.

The pony dropped dead in his tracks in front of the doctor's office.

President orders new regulations which will prevent glaring abuses of civil service law.

PRESIDENT IS STRENUOUS

Will Vigorously Prosecute Postoffice Criminals.

Washington, June 24.—The President has sent the following letter to the attorney general:

"White House,)
"Washington, June 22, 1903.)

"Sir:—As you know, the charges in connection with the postoffice department are now being investigated by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has had placed at his disposal by the postmaster general every resource of the department, including the services of Mr. Robb, whom I had detailed from the department of justice to the postoffice department immediately after the removal of Mr. Tyner.

"As a result of this investigation, a number of indictments have already been had and it is probable that other indictments will hereafter be asked for. There can be no greater offense against the government than a breach of trust on the part of a public official or the dishonest management of his office, and, of course, every effort must be exerted to bring such offenders to punishment by the utmost rigor of the law. The district attorney's office, of the District of Columbia, has faithfully and zealously seconded the efforts of the postoffice department in this matter but the amount of work in the office is such as to make it difficult without neglecting other important public duties to devote all the time necessary to the prosecution of these cases. I suggest, therefore, that if you cannot detail some of your present staff, you appoint special assistants in these postoffice cases, not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found or hereafter may be found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against officials in the postal service with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service and the prosecution of all guilty men whether in the service or not where the cases are not barred by the statutes of limitations.

"Sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Hon. P. C. Knox, Attorney General."

Carrying out the President's suggestion Attorney General Knox has appointed Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, a special attorney to assist in these prosecutions, and upon his return here this afternoon Mr. Holmes Conrad, former solicitor general, will be tendered a like appointment.

M'MILLAN REMOVED.

Washington, June 25.—The summary action taken by the President in dismissing Judge Daniel H. McMillan, associate judge of the Supreme court of New Mexico upon representations of immoral conduct placed before Mr. Roosevelt by Attorney General Knox, has been approved by the people of New Mexico. Charges had been pending against the New Mexican judge since last October, and Attorney General Knox recommended his dismissal at that time,

DANIEL H McMILLAN.

but strong friends interceded, including Secretary Root and John G. Milburn, of Buffalo who had been personal friends of Judge McMillan. The attorney general finally yielded to renewed appeals, and reopened the case. Upon hearing the evidence submitted, Secretary Root withdrew his support to Judge McMillan's appeal, and the case was presented to President Roosevelt. The President signed the order of dismissal, announcing the appointment of Clement H. Smith, of Hastings, Mich.

The particular charge against Judge McMillan was that he took with him on his circuit a handsome Buffalo widow, while his invalid wife remained at home.

THE CHINA TRADE TREATY

Washington, June 24.—The negotiations with China for a trade treaty have reached a critical phase growing out of the demand of the United States and Japan for the opening of ports in Manchuria. The Russian government has professed to entertain no opposition to this demand but the Chinese commissioners now take the ground that the ports mentioned in the demands, Moukden, Taku-Shan and Harbin, will be opened to foreign trade not now, but in the future when trade necessities seem to require it. Therefore they propose to let this matter lie in abeyance and conclude the trade convention without this section. The United States refuses to accept the suggestion; Japan takes the same position; the English influence leans in that direction and the negotiations are deadlocked pending the contrivance of some means by the three powers named to bring some pressure upon China.

GRAND JURY ACTION.

Washington, June 26.—The grand jury which has been considering the postoffice cases presented by the investigating officials held a brief session today, examined several unimportant witnesses and adjourned until Monday. What is known as the Tyner case, involving the abstraction of papers by Mrs. Tyner, from the safe in the office of the assistant attorney general for the Posoffice department will probably be placed before the grand jury early next week.

Although two indictments already have been returned against August W. Machen, the former general superintendent of the free delivery system, additional evidence is being put into shape for submission to the grand jury.

The case of alleged forgery which postoffice inspectors have been looking into in connection with other charges brought against Machen will not be pressed, as anticipated some time ago, the evidence not being conclusive and the alleged offense being barred by the statute of limitations.

To Review the Fleet.

Washington, June 25.—Secretary Moody has announced the summer program of the North Atlantic fleet, the feature of which will be a grand review by the President from his yacht, the Mayflower. This review will occur about the middle or August, off Oyster Bay.

Secretary Moody has ordered a courtmartial, headed by Admiral Farquhar, to meet here on June 29, for the trial of Assistant Postmaster General Philip W. Delano on charges of serious irregularities in keeping his official accounts while attached to the gunboat Isle de Luzon while on the Asiatic station, resulting in an alleged deficiency of about $1,800.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered here about to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, and I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Roxbar, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

MACHEN AGAIN.

New Indictments Against Him and Groff Brothers.

Washington, June 29.—The grand jury today brought in additional indictments against August W. Machen and the Groff brothers, in the case of Machen for receiving a bribe and in the case of Groff brothers for giving a bribe. These indictments are brought in to cover three additional counts and to put the first indictment on the same footing as the second, which latter involved the Loreuzes of Toledo, O., in the charge of conspiracy to defraud.

The indictments were reported at 1:30 o'clock. At the suggestion of Justice Pritchard, presiding over criminal court No. 1, the defendants will be arraigned this week.

New York, June 29.—Lawyer Abraham Rose was in chambers today with United States Judge Thomas, in the federal building, Brooklyn, in connection with the indictment of George F. Miller, New York manager of the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier company, of Watertown, Wis. Miller is out on bail under two indictments found last week by the federal grand jury which is investigating the postoffice alleged irregularities. Judge Thomas set July 7 as the date on which Lawyer Rose is to appear and present his argument for leave to inspect the grand jury minutes and he also set July 17 as the date on which Mr. Rose will appear to move for the quashing of the two Miller indictments.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS

Washington, June 29.—The following consular appointments arranged by the president before his departure on Saturday were announced by Acting Secretary of State Loomis today:

Albion W. Tourgee, of New York, now consul at Bordeaux, France, promoted to be consul general at Halifax, N. S. Mr. Tourgee is the well known author and novelist.

Urban J. Ledoux, of Maine, now consul at Three Rivers, Canada, promoted to be consul at Bordeaux. Mr. Ledoux has made a good record in the consular service and is notable for his knowledge of the French language and literature in addition to practical business qualities.

William Harrington Bradley, of Illinois, now consul at Tunstall, England, promoted to be consul at Manchester, Eng. Mr. Bradley who has seen many years in the consular service, is a nephew of the late Justice Bradley of the supreme court.

William P. Smyth, of Missouri, now consul at Hull, Eng., promoted to be consul at Tunstall, Eng. Mr. Smyth was a former St. Louis newspaper man, and has been ten years in the consular service.

Louis H. Ayme, now consul at Guadeloupe, W. I., promoted to be consul at Para, Brazil. Mr. Ayme distinguished himself by his efficient, intelligent and tireless labor for the relief of the distressed at the time of the Martinique disaster.

Leo Bergholz, of New York, now consul at Erzeroum, Turkey, promoted to be consul at Three Rivers, Canada.

George B. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, now consul at Durango, Mex., transferred to Guadeloupe.

Walter C. Hamm, of Pennsylvania, appointed consul at Hull, Eng. Mr. Hamm is a well known literary man and editorial writer in Philadelphia.

James A. Leroy, of Michigan, appointed consul at Durango, Mex. Mr. Leroy has been in the Philippines for several years and was recommended by Governor Taft and others, as well as by Senators Burrows and Alger.

PAYNE NOT TO RETIRE.

Washington, June 26.—The last meeting of the cabinet before the President's departure from Washington tomorrow, was held today. Postmaster General Payne was among the first to reach the cabinet room in the executive building. Shortly after the members had assembled former Postmaster General Smith, who took breakfast with the President this morning, appeared at the executive building, and was ushered into the cabinet room.

The cabinet meeting was devoted chiefly to the clearing up of routine departmental matters in anticipation of the President's departure, although Postmaster General Payne occupied considerable time, not only in presenting the current situation as developed by the investigation now in progress in the postoffice department, but in discussing his future plans relative to the investigation.

In this connection it can be stated authoritatively, that the reports that Postmaster General Payne contemplates retiring from the cabinet are untrue. It is well known that his health is not good, and there is, of course, a possibility that he might suffer a complete breakdown, or that he might be forced by the imperative orders of his physician to give up his work. But at this time the idea of retirement is not entertained by him. He has platted out his future work in connection with the investigation of his department, and is anxious to finish it. The President, it is said, has given expression to his own feeling in the matter by saying that he would permit him to resign only in the event that it became a matter of life or death.

CORNER IN SILVER.

Washington, June 27.—The state department, through Judge Penfield, the solicitor, by an adroit move has broken what appeared to be a corner in the silver market. When the Mexican government recently deposited $1,423,000 Mexican in the National Bank of Mexico, subject to the draft of the United States in payment of the Pious award, the state department was confronted with the necessity of turning the money into United States cash and depositing it here. For some time silver brokers had been watching the negotiations and when they were applied to the department was informed that it would cost about $40,000, United States money, to convert the fund and transfer it as desired. This was regarded as an exorbitant charge, but no other and better bid was offered. Finally Judge Penfield hit upon the plan of turning this Mexican silver into Filipino money. Director Roberts, of the mint bureau, who has been buying bullion for the Philippines account has been confronted with a strongly rising silver market, and something very like a corner in that commodity. He therefore readily accepted Judge Penfield's offer of a big lot of Mexican silver and closed an agreement by which at an expense of less than $4,200 the amount of the Pious award can be placed in the hands of the Catholic church, the beneficiary of the award, and the seventy tons of silver can be transferred to the United States mints.

Indianola (Miss.) negroes apparently cowed by enforced resignation of negro postmistress; 95 per cent of postoffice business there done by whites; her appointment dictated by Republican referee living at Jackson; chief objection was that negroes used postoffice as loafing place.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is to Ride Wyoming Gift Horse

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HORSE WYOMING.

Washington, June 27.—President Roosevelt has taken much pleasure of late in riding Wyoming, the thoroughbred saddle horse presented to him by the citizens of Douglass, Wyo., and equipped with a saddle given him by citizens of Cheyenne.

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked that Wyoming be placed at her disposal and the President will doubtles accede to her request. He cannot be expected to give up Bleistein, his mount ever since he has been in the White House.

Wyoming, who has overcome his nervousness at street cars, automobiles and bicycles, has found high favor with the Roosevelt family, from the President down to Quentin. When the President rode from Laramie to Cheyenne during his recent trip, Wyoming, whose name was then Ragalong, was one of the relays, and, with his head erect, he carried the President into Cheyenne with such ease that Mr. Roosevelt was moved to remark to Senator Warren that when it came to endurance and gait Ragalong was one of the most remarkable animals he had ever ridden.

The citizens of Douglass had previously decided that if a horse could be found that the President liked they would immediately buy the animal. So Ragalong was purchased for $500 and presented to the President by Senator Warren. Requesting permission to do so, the President promptly rechristened the animal Wyoming.

JUDGE HOOK TAKES SEAT

Caldwell, Retiring, Last of Lincoln Appointees.

Washington, June 30.—The change in the Eighth judicial circuit caused by the retirement of Judge Henry C. Caldwell and the appointment of Judge William C.

JUDGE W. C. HOOK.

Hook as his successor becomes effective today.

Judge Hook, the new incumbent, is a resident of Kansas and is promoted from the district court, to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1898. The retirement of Judge Caldwell, it is recalled, removes the only surviving appointee placed on the bench by President Lincoln.

HEALTH OF MANILA.

Washington, June 24.—Surgeon General O'Reilly has received an interesting report from the medical officers in the Philippines, which shows a steady decrease in the death rate of the city of Manila as a result of the operations of the medical officers of the army. The death rate of Manila for the first quarter of the past four years has decreased steadily from 46.80 per thousand of the population for the first quarter of 1900, to 22.17 for the first quarter of 1903.

Assistant Surgeon Munson says that the improvement in the conditions this year has been accomplished in spite of the fact that Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague both previously had gained a foothold in the islands, and that the existence of a largely unvaccinated population in the provinces meant constant introduction into the city of the infection of smallpox. Cases of plague, cholera and smallpox have occurred in Manila during the present year, but the precautions taken by the board of health here prevented an epidemic therefrom.

"The sanitary results obtained in the past four years through American control, have been accomplished," says Dr. Munson, "despite the naturally insalubrious location of Manila, which, from the level site interfering with drainage, the many foul canals ramifying the city, the absence of any sewerage system and many old unhealthful habitations—have created sanitary problems of the greatest difficulty. The board of health, therefore, has been unable to turn previously existing methods and conditions to sanitary advantage, and has found it necessary not only to develop entirely new plans of improvement, but at the same time to combat the results of conditions inherited from the Spanish administration. The mixed character of the inhabitants with their prejudices, superstitions and largely primitive habits of life, also has been a constant obstacle in sanitary work."

Attention is invited to the fact that the present annual mortality in Manila, 22.17, is lower than that of many cities not commonly regarded as unhealthful, situated in the United States and elsewhere. In Washington city the annual death rate per 1,000, in 1900, was 22.80. According to Dr. Munson, the present death rate of Manila compared not unfavorably with San Francisco, Boston and New York, Glasgow, Scotland, Paris, Vienna and Havana.

GRAIN AND COTTON RATES

Washington, June 29.—The Cannon Falls Farmers Elevator company, of Minnesota, has filed with the interstate commerce commission a complaint against the Chicago, Great Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, alleging that the grain rates from Cannon Falls to Chicago, Minneapolis and other points, are unjust and discriminating against Cannon Falls. The complaint alleges that the company is barred by these tariffs from competing with Minneapilis for the rye market at Louisville, Ky.

Washington, June 29.—The Illinois Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railways have filed with the interstate commerce commission answers to the complaint of the Planters' Compress company, which contended for a differential in favor of round bale cotton. Both roads deny there is any ground for a difference in the calssification of the two systems of baling cotton.

Largest gambling house in Houston, Texas, closed by two women breaking the faro bank on $12,000 winning.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

Writes a Second Letter Regsrding Tulloch Charges.

Washington, June 27.—Postmaster General Payne has made public a letter he has received from former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. The letter is dated on June 23, at Philadelphia, and it is in further reply to the so-called Tulloch charges concerning the management of the Washington postoffice during a part of 1890. Attached to the letter are three exhibits, the first being the substance of the Tulloch charges, as filed with Postmaster General Smith; the second the report of the inspector-in-chief, upon those charges, and the third an explanation of the charges in detail. The exhibits are not for publication in full, because they are a part of the records of the department.

The explanation shows, however, that most of the so-called irregularities referred to in the Tulloch charges grew out of the efforts of the postoffice department to meet the exigencies presented by the declaration of the war with Spain. It was then necessary to employ a number of additional clerks and other employes to handle the mail for the soldiers in Porto Rico, and because there was not a sufficient postal appropriation to provide for the payment of their compensation, they were placed upon the military pay roll, thus causing confusion.

Mr. Smith explains fully the employment of this additional help, save in a few cases where women were engaged as cleaners, and he also explains why it was necessary to rent a building in Washington in addition to the regular postoffice to get a place in which to handle this mail. It appears that the care of the soldiers' mail was forced upon the department when it was unprepared, and, being without precedent for action, the officials simply did the best they could.

IN A MINING VENTURE.

Washington, June 29.—Assistant Secretary Armstrong, of the treasury department, has returned to the city from a brief business trip to New York during which he looked into the cases of Messrs. Samuel W. Thompson and Walter R. Eaton, employes of the custom house, who are advertised as members of the board of directors of a mining company whose business has been under investigation by an official of the postoffice department. Mr. Armstrong has requested a written report from these officials respecting their connection with the company and the alleged misrepresentations by the company in its advertisements of the positions held by them under the government, and says he expects these reports to be sent to Collector Stranahan at once. Mr. Armstrong made it very plain that Messrs. Thompson and Eaton will be made to give up their connection with the company if they expect to remain in the customs service and that if their positions are misrepresented with their consent and approval, they will be liable to removal from office.

Treasury officials express decided objection to persons employed in the customs service engaging at the same time in some other busines and intend to break up this practice as far as possible, holding that it is detrimental to the best interests of the service. There are many occasions, officials point out, where the government needs the service of an employe in the customs department outside of the regular office hours and if they happen to be engaged in business which interferes with this, then the government is the sufferer. For this and other reasons officials believe the best interests of the public service will be conserved by employes not engaging in other business.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has announced that the government's experiments with the propagation of the silk worm have proceeded so satisfactorily that within a few days the department will begin the actual reeling of silk. With a view to increasing the interest in this industry, the department has encouraged in every way possible the growing of white mulberry trees, which investigation has shown develop worms which make beautiful cocoons. The experiments with the Osage orange were unsatisfactory.

LOOTED CONSUL'S HOUSE

Bold Work of Thieves in a Chicago Residence.

Chicago, June 30.—During the absence at Lake Forest of the family of Dr. Walter Wever, German consul in Chicago, thieves entered the Wever residence at 604 Dearborn avenue, ransacked the house, ripped open the upholstery of the furniture in their search for valuables, and took away with them a number of pictures and valuable curios which Dr. Wever and his wife had picked up during their travels in various parts of the world. Luckily Mrs. Wever had taken her jewels to Lake Forest with her. Several neighbors saw three men around the premises during the absence of the Wever family, and supposed that the men had been left in charge of the house. The work of the thieves was discovered by Dr. Wever upon his return to the city.

LOUD WITH MACHEN?

Price of Letter Box Indicators Mysteriously Raised.

Washington, June 30.—Facts have developed which probably will compel a close investigation of the deal between the postoffice department and the Postal Device and Improvement company, in which former Representative Loud, of California, admits he had such a friendly interest that he called upon A. W. Machen to ask whether the company was going to receive an order from him for indicators showing the hour of the next collection at street letter-boxes.

The chief of these facts is that the company has put in a bill for $4.25 for each of 10,000 indicators furnished, although so far as known it has nothing in the way of a contract or letter indicating the price. Another fact is that when Perry Heath, as first assistant postmaster general, ordered indicators, in January, 1900, he agreed to pay $4 apiece for them. He paid that price for 7,000.

The company has a letter signed by First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne, authorizing it to furnish 10,000 indicators during the fiscal year that ends June 30 next. Nothing is said in the letter as to the price. Mr. Wynne says that if he did sign the order he did so merely as a matter of routine from Machen's office, without giving it a thought.

Friends of Machen say it is improbable that Loud and Machen conducted any negotiation, because they have not been on speaking terms since March 9, 1902, when Loud, then chairman of the house committee on postoffices and post roads, suffered a defeat in the house through Machen's activity. Loud wanted the rural free delivery service put upon a contract basis. Machen prevented it.

Tons of Groff Fasteners Unused.

Milwaukee, June 30.—Evidence bearing upon the postal investigation has come to light in the Milwaukee postoffice. Stored away in one corner of the basement is a big pile of Groff fasteners that were sent to Milwaukee for some unknown reason, and without requisition, over ten years ago. The fasteners, of which there are two and one quarter tons, will probably never be used, unless shipped to Washington. None has been used since the day they were received. The fasteners came during the early years of the late Postmaster Geo. W. Port's term of office. There are 1,500 sets and the contract price was $1.25 a set.

There is also stored in the basement a lot of galvanized iron mail boxes made in Michigan. They were received about two years ago, without requisition.

PANAMA CANAL DISPUTE

Uncle Sam Will Ignore Charges of Consul at London.

Washington, June 30.—The state department is not disposed at present to take any notice officially of the utterances attributed in the cable dispatches to the Colombian consul general at London, ascribing invidious motives to the United States government in connection with the Panama canal project. It is said at the department that while there would be precedent for complaining of the action of the Colombian officials located in the United States it is not at all clear that a complaint could be lodged against a Colombian official in another country. The department also calls attention to the fact that the alleged utterances are unofficial which will serve to excuse it for any lack of action in this case. The statements objected to have already found currency in American newspapers though never in such definite form as this, and some of them, such as that the United States government is fomenting a revolution of the insular provinces of Colombia have been explicitly denied. Touching the broad statement that the United States government intends to maintain as much title to right of way across the Isthmus as it has already acquired through negotiations with Minister Herran, it is believed that this is quite correct, though there will be no assertion on this point until the Colombian congress has acted on the pending treaty.

ROOSEVELT TO SEE RACE

Will Attend International Regatta, August 20, on Mayflower.

Oyster Bay, June 30.—President Roosevelt has expressed his intention to witness the international yacht race between the American defender, Reliance, and the Shamrock III., to be sailed on August 20. He will go to the course over which the race is to be sailed on the Mayflower, Sir Thomas Lipton recently extended to the President a cordial invitation to witness the races from his yacht, the Erin, but while appreciating the invitation and the spirit which prompted it, President Roosevelt felt obliged to decline it.

Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico; Senator Long, of Kansas, and former Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, arrived here today and were the President's guests at luncheon. The societies of Honor Name of Brooklyn and Long Island will hold an open air meeting here on July 26. It is expected that President Roosevelt will deliver an address to the several thousands in attendance. The object of the societies is to curb the practice of profane swearing.

MANY UNMARKED GRAVES

Of Revolutionary Soldiers in Ohio—Kilbourne's Appeal.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Columbus, O., June 30.—Col. James Kilbourne, president of the Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution, has issued a circular letter, calling attention to the aims and purposes of that organization and soliciting the aid of the public in building up the membership.

It is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 revolutionary soldiers are buried in Ohio. The graves of 3,000 have been located. A part of the work of the national, state and local chapters is to place upon these graves an indestructible bronze marker.

Colonel Kilbourne asks the public to report to Col. W. L. Curry, state registrar, the place of burial, names and markings of every revolutionary soldier.

Nearly all of these have living descendants in Ohio, and Colonel Kilbourne asks these descendants to enroll themselves as members of the order. "It is no dress parade affair," says the circular, "but a patriotic association to keep alive in the bosom of every American the memory and works of our revolutionary ancestors. Our desire is to add at least 1,000 to the present membership during 1903-4."

Emperor William's inspection of United States battleship Kearsarge at Kiel considered by naval officials a breach of etiquette; inviting of American warships to Kiel believed planned to permit scrutiny.

Guy C. Van Alstyne, formerly of Chicago, and Henry M. Crowther, Salt Lake City, stranded in Utah desert while going by automobile to Blue Acre mines, former walked 23 miles for help.

SCHWAB'S TRUST.

Shipbuilding Combine Declared to Be Insolvent.

Newark, N. J., June 30.—Judge Kirkpatrick today announced to counsel representing complaining bondholders of the United States Shipbuilding company that he had read all papers in the case and had decided that the corporation is insolvent and that its directors had failed to take proper steps to protect the bondholders and seemed to be without ability to raise funds.

"Therefore, in the interest of the bondholders, both those who are here and appear here as complaintants and all the others," he said "I shall appoint receivers. I will hear counsel as to whom they may desire to name."

Charles C. Deming, for the defendant corporation, asked if it was not possible to postpone consideration of the actual appointment until tomorrow at 2 o'clock, but both Samuel Untermeyer and R. V. Lindabury objected.

It was finally agreed that the order should be signed immediately and that counsel should have until tomorrow to agree on suitable persons for the appointment but if no agreement is reached the court will name the receivers tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Nixon's Resignation.

New York, June 30.—The directors of the United States Shipbuilding company met today, the stated object of the meeting being to act on the resignation of President Nixon. For reasons not given out, adjournment until tomorrow was taken without action.

Mr. Nixon declined to discuss the receivership proceedings nor would he say anything regarding the meeting except that his resignation probably will be accepted tomorrow. "I intend to remain a member of the board of directors," said Mr. Nixon.

NOTED BRITONS COMING

Members of Parliament to Study American Institutions.

New York, June 30.—America is to be studied at close range by a party of notable Englishmen who are making elaborate plans for a tour of this continent. The man who will guide the Britons on their sight-seeing tour is Dr. Henry Simpson Lunn, who lives at Oldfield House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, and who is editor of Travel and chairman of the New Reform club of the British metropolis.

Dr. Lunn, an enthusiastic golfer and bicyclist, arrived in New York on the American liner St. Paul. The rest of the party will probably arrive within a few weeks.

Considerable mystery is thrown around the plans. The names of the visitors have not been made public, but it is known that the majority of them are members of parliament. The others are men of distinction in their home country, and their verdict on the good or bad qualities they find in Uncle Sam's land is awaited with keen interest here and abroad.

The itinerary will include a trip into the Dominion of Canada, and particular attention will be paid to the American industries that have become the wonder and admiration of all foreigners. Whether the visit of the distinguished men has any political significance is a question that will be determined only after their return to London.

CORN PROSPECTS NOT DISCOURAGING

Yield Estimated at 2,000,000,000 Bushels—Area This Year Unknown.

New York, June 30.—According to Oscar K. Lyle's article on the corn crop prospects published in the Herald yesterday, 2,000,000,000 bushels at least will be raised in the United States. Last year, when there was a large crop the total was 2,523,648,812 bushels. Mr. Lyle writes:

"The area planted for the crop of 1903 is an unknown quantity. It is a general estimate that three-fourths of it had seeding by June 1. The remaining one-fourth —or, approximately 18,500,000 acres—is to be treated as most affected to mar the general prospect. And right here we enter the threshold of the crop indication. Probably 70,000,000 acres, at least, had timely planting, for only in parts of the surplus states does there appear to have been highly unfavorable and preventing conditions.

"Should the acreage for this year's crop be reduced to 80,000,000, which I do not believe will be the case, it would be a reduction of 15 per cent from the figures of last year. It would mean the loss of an area equivalent to 9,843 square miles, constituting one-half of the land surface of the state of Missouri. It would mean as many acres as were in corn in the states of Indiana and Illinois in 1902, or as many as were in corn in Missouri and Arkansas that year.

"Except in 1901, a calamitous year, when the yield of corn per acre was as low as 16.7, an average yield has been 24.52 bushels for 10 years. In but one year in 10 has the average been as low as under 20 bushels. It was 19.38 in the calamitous year of 1894, when the official crop was declared 1,212,770,062 bushels. Assuming 80,000,000 acres only for this year, this average production of 24.53 stands for 1,961,040,000 bushels."

Mr. Lyle expresses the opinion that the amount of corn remaining on the farms March 1, 1903, from the previous year's crop, has been underestimated. Instead of 1,050,000,000 bushels he thinks the amount was nearly 1,200,000,000 and that there may now be a fair reserve to make up for any deficiency in this year's crop.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Further Improvement in Corn Condition Generally Reported.

Washington, June 30.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: Throughout the central valley, lake region, Atlantic coast districts and the northern portion of the southern states the week has been decidedly cool, and the Atlantic coast and east gulf districts have suffered from continuous rains. While too cool for rapid growth, crops have made favorable advancement in the central valleys, where the general absence of heavy rains has been favorable for cultivation and harvesting. Warmth and sunshine are greatly needed in the Atlantic coast and east gulf districts. Drouth conditions in South Dakota have been largely relieved, but continue with damaging effect in North Dakota and northern Minnesota. Rain is needed in the central portion of Washington, while work has been interrupted by rains in western Oregon, elsewhere on the Pacific coast the conditions have been generally favorable.

Further improvement in the condition of corn is generally reported, and while the crop continues late, it is making good growth over the western portion of the belt, the condition of the crop in Iowa now closely aproximates the average. In the middle Atlantic states corn has made slow growth, is very backward, and much in need of cultivation.

Except over local areas the weather conditions have been very favorable for winter wheat harvest in the central valleys, but this work has been interrupted by rains in the middle Atlantic states. A marked improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported from New York and Michigan and the crop is maturing rapidly in good condition in Nebraska.

In North Dakota there has been a decided deterioration in the condition of spring wheat, as a result of drouth, which has also proved damaging in portions of South Dakota and Northern Minnesota. Generally, however, in South Dakota and on uplands in southern Minnesota, the crop is in thrifty condition and it continues promising in Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. A decided improvement is reported from Washington and Oregon, except in central Washington, where drouth is causing injury.

Except in North Dakota and portions of South Dakota, Minnesota and the upper Ohio Valley, the oat crop has made very favorable advancement. Harvesting is in progress as far north as southern Missouri.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, June 30.—Close—There was nothing to the wheat market today but the bear side. There was a big bunch of heavyweight bear news dumped into the market at the start and was supplemented throughout the morning with more of a similar character. Under this's weakening influence cash and July wheat opened ¾c lower than yesterday and September ¼c lower. Trade was only moderate. Weather conditions was first weight placed on quotations, and according to the best advices it is understood that the northwestern drouth is in a fair way to become a thing of the past. Heavy rains are reported from all over that district yesterday and last night and it is still raining. The forecast suggests showers for the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin tonight and Wednesday. In the southwest it is clear and similar conditions prevail in the south. The weather is ideal for harvesting, which is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The foreigners continue very indifferent to our advances on crop damage reports and the cables are only a shade higher. Liverpool closed ¼c up.

The other big bear item was the exceedingly bearish Kansas crop report. The official bulletin says that floods have destroyed 5.4 per cent of the acreage. The acreage sown was 6,031,000, leaving an area of 5,708,485 acres. The general average condition is 89 per cent., which indicates a yield, on the present acreage, of 90,000,000 bushels, as compared with 55,000,000 bushels last year. Twenty counties, with an acreage of 3,087,000, show a condition of 91 per cent. In June, 1901, the year of the great record-breaking crop, the acreage was 5,248,000 and condition 82 per cent. The comparisons speak volumes for the bear side. The Illinois crop report is very bullish, but as Illinois only raises about a third as much as Kansas, this was not given a great deal of consideration. The winter wheat condition is given at 72 per cent, or a drop of 20 points from May 1.

The bears sold freely on the receipt of the Kansas report, and at midday cash and July were 1¾c lower, and September 1⅝c lower than last night. The market continued to work lower and lower under the selling pressure until at the close, cash and July were 1¾c under yesterday's close and 1⅝c down. Primary receipts were 268,000; last week, 388,000; last year, 509,000. Shipments, 156,000; last week, 208,000; last year, 445,000.

In corn the situation was different. There were bad crop reports yesterday that rallied the market and the opening values this morning showed gains of ¼c in both options. The gossip this morning said there was evidence of work of big bulls in the coarse grain. Mr. Armour is the acknowledged leader of the boosting element. Receipts are liberal and the cables today were fairly steady. Chicago reports a splendid cash demand. Primary receipts were 873,000; last week, 830,000; last year, 822,000. Shipments, 823,000; last week, 711,000; last year, 117,000. The market turned around and started down the scale after midday and at the close July was ¼c lower and September ⅜c higher.

Oats were dull and unchanged at the opening, but later eased off in sympathy with the declining tendency of wheat. Noon found futures ¼c lower. The close was dull and unchanged.

Seed was dull and unchanged at $5.67½.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today	June 29
Cash	78⅜	78¾	77⅜	77¾	79½	
July	78⅝	78¾	77¾	77⅞	79½	
Sept	78⅞	78⅞	77¾	77⅞	79⅝	
Corn—						
July	50½	50⅝	50	50	40½	
Sept	50⅝	51⅛	50½	50½	50⅝	
Oats—						
July	40	40	40	40	40	
Sept	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Clover Seed—						
October	$5.67½	$5.67½	$5.67½	$5.67½	$5.67½	
Rye—No. 2, 54c.						
Timothy—Prime, $1.80.						

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	76⅛	76⅝	77¼	77⅛	78⅝
Sept	77½	77⅞	76¾	76¾	78⅛
Dec	76⅛	76⅞	76	76	77¼
Corn—					
July	50⅜	51¼	50	50¼	50¼
Sept	50¼	51⅜	50½	50⅝	50⅝
Dec	49⅜	50¼	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝
Oats—					
July	39½	40	38⅝	39	39½
Sept	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34	34⅞
Dec	34¼	34⅞	34¼	34¼	34¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	85	85¾	84¼	84¼	85¾
Sept	81⅝	81⅞	80⅝	81	82½
Dec	81½	81⅞	81	81	82⅝
Corn—					
July	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜
Sept	57⅛	57⅞	57	57	57⅛
Dec	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56¼	56½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	82⅝	82⅝	81	81	83
Sept	78	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	79⅛
Dec	78⅛	78⅝	77⅜	77⅜	79⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July				82⅝	82⅞
Sept				74⅜	76⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July				82¼	84
Sept				76⅜	77⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	$15.50	$15.60	$15.32	$15.32	$15.80
Sept	15.90	15.90	15.60	15.62	16.00
Lard—					
July	8.22	8.22	8.10	8.10	8.35
Sept	8.45	8.45	8.30	8.30	8.45
Oct	.32	8.32	8.22	8.22	8.35
Ribs—					
July	.67	8.67	8.57	8.57	8.75
Sept	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.80
Oct	8.47	8.50	8.45	8.45	8.59

Russian Crops.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The damp, warm weather of the last month has favorably influenced crops throughout European Russia, excepting in Novgorod, Pskov and parts of Vilna, Vitebsk, Grodno and the Baltic provinces. The crops promise well in the southwest and central regions. The Volga offers satisfactory prospects, except in a few districts of the extreme northeast. Winter and summer wheat, oats and barley promise better on the whole than rye.

Money and Stocks.

New York, June 30.—Wall St.—Yesterday's advance in stocks was carried further in London this morning, but there was some profit taking there before our opening. First prices here were generally a small fraction above last night. Sugar and Metropolitan Securities rose a point and Pacific Coast second preferred 2½. There were large dealings in some of the leading stocks, notably Erie, in which there were running sales of 4,000 shares at an early advance of ⅝.

Considerable stock was met around the opening range of prices, but the market absorbed all offerings and rose higher in spots. St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, Reading and Missouri Pacific made the best gains and were likewise the most active. Some sharp gains were made in usually inactive stocks. Detroit Southern preferred and Malting preferred rose 2. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie 2¼. Detroit, United Railway 2¼, Long Island 3 and Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L. 4¼. Advances of 1 to 1½ were also scored in Hocking Valley, Northwestern, Cleveland, C. C. & St. L., Denver, Rio Grande preferred and Kansas & Texas.

The market eased off and then hardened again. Reading and Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Missouri Pacific went a fraction higher than before, but generally the previous level was not exceeded. Smelting rose 1⅝. Pump preferred and Rock Island second preferred 2. A number of minor stocks rose a point. The market then became dull and easier.